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THE

CONFESSIONS OF AN APOSTATE;

OR,

LEAVES FROM A TROUBLED LIFE.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE aspect of things was completely changed in the Deacon's household after the return of Eve. The still water of our daily life was now perpetually in motion, curled hourly and momentarily by some delightful little whim of Eve's, set down by her staid and sober relatives as a fearful backsliding. Dullness was forthwith banished from the house, driven hence, it would seem, by the sparkling smile and mirthful voice of our Euphrosyne. To her father, aunt, and brother, the change was torture, but to me it was delightful—quite a relief. It is true there was little sympathy between myself and Eve. We were always carping at each other, and hardly ever agreed on any one subject, yet this very disagreement had in it a kind of strange charm. In spite of myself I was attracted to the wild, witty, provoking little damsel who seemed bent, morning, noon, and night, on twarting and annoying me in every possible way. The very sight of her freshened up my wits and set them sparkling and frothing like champagne. I thought it was a spirit of emulation that moved me to foil the girl with her own weapons, and so I encouraged it, little dreaming of its real character. It did startle me a little at times when I found myself so continually occupied with the thought of "what Miss Eve would say to this," and "what Miss Eve would think of that," but I easily managed to get over my uneasiness, for every time the pair of us entered into conversation she nettled me so in one way or the other that for the time I was positively angry, and wondered very innocently how any one *could* possibly like that tormenting little minx. Part of her system of annoyance was to keep me continually on the stretch about my unfortunate country. Twenty times a day she was, or appeared to be, on the point of letting out my secret, and my imploring look only made her laugh. Still she always managed to avoid making any disclosure, adroitly changing the conversation just when my fears were wound up to the highest pitch, and perhaps, too, the curiosity of others present who would, doubtless, have enjoyed such an exquisite morsel of scandal as that of Mr. Kerr's being convicted of Irish birth. As regarded my religion I had little or no apprehension, for the Deacon was the only one who knew it, and his interest, together with the credit of his establishment, alike bound him to secrecy. Even to myself he made no allusion to it, and I sometimes thought that he forgot all about it, as, for instance, when he so earnestly besought me not to be scandalized at the delinquency of his daughter. I was mistaken, however; Mr. Samuels did *not* forget that I was a Papist, but he wanted to make *me* forget it, and in this he was excellently well assisted by the peculiar circumstances in which I was placed. The whole of New England was at that time one vast mission under the pastoral care of the Bishop of Boston. The Catholics were comparatively few, and scattered here and there in little knots and groups throughout the New England States, without priest or church, except when the charity of the Boston clergy impelled them to visit the remote parts of the immense diocese on a mission. I was, therefore, completely isolated, for although there were, doubtless, many other Catholics in New Haven, I neither knew them, nor they me. My intercourse was exclusively with Protestants of the evangelical school, and they never appeared to suspect me of Popish *proclivity*. They had a notion, I could see, that I was rather lax in my views, but that was nothing more than often occurred to good father and mother's children. Go no farther than Eve Samuels who had been nurtured in godliness, and fed on sound doctrine ever since—ever since her mother's death. Mine was just a similar case, the old ladies of the town seemed to think. By my name I must be Scotch, for the Kerrs were most all Lowland Scotch folk, and, no doubt, I had had a pious, God-fearing mother, not to speak of my paternal parent, but I had been so long amongst "the tribe of the ungodly" in Boston that I had fallen into the slough of indifference. I believe my name and Eve's were often coupled in public prayers at the meeting-house which the Deacon and his family attended. This was capital fun to Eve, and many a good laugh she had herself at the pious exercises practised in her behalf. But the laugh was all to herself, for as often as I was moved to mirth by her serio-comic account of the zeal with which our joint conversion was sought after in the conventicle, she instantly stopped short and rebuked me with well-feigned displeasure. It was my greatest consolation that she knew nothing of my real religious "opinions," and I felt ever so grateful to her father for keeping the matter secret. This cowardly concealment of my faith I easily accounted for to my conscience by the specious pretext that when there was neither church nor priest, nor any opportunity of practising the duties of religion, there was no necessity for my making idle professions which could only subject me to ridicule and contempt. "Yes!" said conscience, "that is all very fine, Mr. Simon *Kerr!*—ahem! but how will you account for eating meat on Fridays and Saturdays? You were terribly angry with poor O'Hanlon some years back for doing the same thing, what have you now to say for *yourself* when you do it to make folks believe that you are what you are not?—eh, Simon?—what would the old woman at home say if she saw you gorging yourself three times a day with forbidden meats?—what would Father Brannigan say, either?"

As I never was able to answer this with any degree of satisfaction, I generally snubbed "the inward voice" at this point, and manfully asserting my independence, said I didn't care a snap for either of them, I'd eat *what* I pleased, and *when* I pleased. Many other things I said to conscience in regard to its being meddlesome and intrusive, and I know not what, but somehow, bluster as I would, conscience never *would* be convinced nor yet silenced, and I was obliged to admit, moreover, that it always had the best of the argument. Logic and rhetoric were alike at fault in discussing matters with conscience, which, in fact, I found a very tyrant, for it would hear no excuse, extenuate no fault, or connive at any weakness, where duty was concerned. It was a thorough-going inquisitor of a conscience, as I used to think, and its punishments were quite as severe as any inflicted (in romance) on the tender victims of inquisitorial malice.

The hardest thing of all, however, was Eve's biting allusions in regard to my not going to church. It did not appear to me that she cared what church I belonged to, or whether I belonged to any, and still she kept harping on the subject I supposed from pure spite.

"Do you never go to church?" said she to me with her usual abruptness, on the third Sunday after her return.

"Not in New Haven," I laconically replied.

"And why so?"

"There an't any church here where the preacher comes up to my ideas of Christian doctrine."

"There an't, eh? and what may *your* ideas be, Mr. Kerr?"

"You wouldn't be anything the wiser if I were to tell you."

"You're very polite indeed, Mr. Paddy."

"I am about as polite as some of my neighbors, Miss Eve—I can't but be obliged to you for that nickname you gave me. There's your father calling you."

"I'm not deaf, I thank you. But do tell me," and her voice softened a very little, "do tell me what religion you profess."

"Another time, Miss Eve!—when I feel disposed for confession. Will that do?"

"No it won't do, and I'll tell you what, Mr. Kerr, you'd best not put me to guessing. I might possibly guess something that you wouldn't like."

I shrank without knowing why, from the piercing glace that rested on my face, and I actually felt my cheek glow. I knew not what I had best say, and was still hesitating as to what I *would* say, when a low mocking laugh from our first mother's malicious namesake made me start and look towards her She was about to leave the room, and had turned back with a warning gesture, accompanied by the strange, startling laugh I have mentioned.

"So you won't tell!"

"What can I tell?—there's no preacher here whose doctrines meet my approbation. That's all, I assure you."

"No, it an't all—you know it an't, but I'll get to the bottom of it some day, and then—look out for yourself!"

On another occasion she pressed me so close that I was fairly cornered, and I told her half jestingly, and by way of a pun, that I was a Universalist.

"Universalist!" she repeated very slowly, eyeing me at the same time with a very scrutinizing look. "That's an odd religion for an Irishman—how did you come by it?"

"That's a secret?"

"Not to me, for I don't believe you're any such thing."

"And why not, Miss Eve?"

"Why, because you Irish, unless you're greatly belied, are more prone to believe too much than too little—in fact you're too superstitious to be a Universalist or any such thing!"

Having no very clear idea of the extent to which Universalism was opposed to superstition, as insinuated by Miss Eve, I thought it best to beat a retreat, the ground on which I stood being so untenable, I, therefore, made a very low bow and thanked the young lady on behalf of my countrymen.

I had been about half a year in New Haven when the entire town was thrown into commotion by the news that a Catholic priest from Boston had arrived for the purpose of holding a mission. At first the report was considered incredible, and the gossips were sharply rebuked by the more godly among the inhabitants for giving circulation to such scandalous rumors. In due time, however, the report was found to be but too true; a very mysterious-looking individual suddenly made his appearance in the quiet streets, closely buttoned up in a tight fitting black surtout, gliding here and there in the quietest and most Jesuitical manner possible. Quite a Popish-looking character, he was described to me, although those who had seen him felt bound to admit that he seemed to be "rayther a decent man," which, under the circumstances, was quite remarkable.

All that day there was nothing talked of but the Popish priest, his dress, his appearance, with the probable object of his visit, for the meaning of the word *mission* was by no means clearly understood. Various speculations were afloat, and more than the usual amount of guessing was done on the occasion, but, of course, all was shrouded in mystery, and no one was any wiser than his neighbor, at least amongst the inhabitants proper. Miss Olive

was in a state of nervous excitement from morning till night,—and from night till morning, I suppose, too,—for at the breakfast-table she appeared each moment with such an increase of haggardness and attra-biliousness on that leaf of flesh which is said to contain the index of the mind that it was quite plain she had not wooed the drowsy deity, or, wooing, found him unpropitious; the which Eve and myself set down to her anxious curiosity concerning the priest. Poor man! how innocent he was or appeared to be as he walked our streets, of the thousands of eager eyes that were peering at him through half-closed blinds, and from behind curtains. Still less conscious was he, I have no doubt, of the tenter-hooks on which his mysterious appearance had placed the good people of the vicinage.

When the announcement of the priest's arrival was first made certain by Josiah's oracular testimony, I could perceive that the Deacon glanced at me uneasily, and I purposely avoided his prying eye. There were eyes, however, that I dreaded still more than his, a pair of dazzling orbs whose language I had learned to understand, how I could hardly say even to myself. To these eyes, as usual, mine were irresistibly attracted, impelled, on the present occasion, by a feeling that was far beyond curiosity. I expected to encounter a fixed gaze full of malicious meaning, and was prepared to look as defiant and as independent as possible. I had kept from looking at Eve until the effort became painful, and with desperate resolution, I at last turned my eyes towards her—and was relieved beyond expression. She *was* looking me full in the face, but in a way which I little expected. She was evidently lost in thought, and the expression of her face was such as I had never seen it wear before. Dreamy, and soft, and subdued it was, as though her thoughts were of a gentle, pleasant kind, such as she loved to dwell upon. Meeting my eye she neither started nor blushed, but smiled good-naturedly, I suppose at the sudden change which she must have seen on my countenance. I could hardly believe my eyes, and I know not what I should have said in my utter amazement, but before I could get out even a solitary interjection, the smile on Eve's face had assumed its wonted archness, the softened, pensive look had vanished from her eyes, and she asked in her mocking way, "What *are* you thinking of, Mr. Kerr!—an't you going to take any tea this evening?"

Of course I was, and my apologies to Miss Olive when I found her hand outstretched with my share of the precious beverage were very sincere but very awkward, so much so, indeed, that Eve laughed outright, and even the evangelical features of her brother relaxed into a smile for which I could have knocked him down with right good will.

"Don't mind them, Mr. Kerr!" said Miss Olive with very unexpected kindness, "I reckon you were taken up, as I am myself, with the audacity of these agents of the man of sin. It is, indeed, deplorable; and calculated to make us think—that is, if we *can* think on any such serious subject," and she cast a vinegar-glance at her niece. The latter, in reply to the caustic insinuation, and the petrifying look, shook her finger playfully at her aunt, and told her to beware lest she might be provoked to say what some people wouldn't like to hear. The ghost of a blush made its appearance on Aunt Olive's lank face, and she made a deprecating gesture to Eve that was meant to be seen by us all, as much as to say: "Don't now—there's a good girl—*don't* let out my little delicate secret!" There was an affectation of youthful bashfulness, too, in the spinster's keen eyes so affectedly cast down, that the effect was irresistibly comic, and the Deacon himself laughed as heartily as any of us youngsters, to the utter surprise and discomfiture of good Miss Olive. She had been playing off what she considered very pretty airs with a view to make us men-folk understand that what "met the ear" was little compared with what was "meant," and her mortification was beyond expression when she found the impression the very reverse of what she expected. To the Deacon especially her anger was directed, and after him Eve came under the lash.

"It a'nt any wonder, Joel Samuels," said she, drawing herself up, "to see your children misconducting themselves, when an aged man, like you, and a Deacon, moreover, gives them such an example. I wonder at *you*, brother—indeed I do!"

"Why, Olive," said her brother in extenuation, "flesh and blood couldn't stand it without laughing!"

"Stand what, Deacon Samuels?"

"Oh! you know well enough!—pooh! pooh! don't be angry—what is it all but a joke!"

"Joke, indeed!" repeated the ancient fair one with increasing asperity, "I know the joke it is—I do—it an't any thing but real spite," and she darted a look at Eve who was smiling and playing with her spoon in the easiest way imaginable; "some people know very well that they've lost the best string they had to their bow—at least the one they fain *would* have. Joke indeed!—we shall see how the joke will end!" And so saying she sailed out of the room with the nearest approach to the majestic that she could command.

"Why, do tell, Eve," said the Deacon, trying hard to compose his features, "why do tell what this means?"

Eve shook her head, but Josiah answered, "I guess *I* know, father—it's all along of Parson Greerson——"

Every eye was now turned on Eve, and to say the truth she looked somewhat fluttered, but still the careless smile was on her saucy lip.

"Parson Greerson," repeated her father slowly, "why, I thought——"

"You thought him a fool, father, but you find him a wise man—eh?—eh?" and with a piercing glance at me from under her long lashes, she tripped off after her aunt.

"Well!" said the Deacon, "it an't any use trying to understand these girls—I thought it was quite another way—but it's best as it is, Josiah!—an't it?" "Maybe so," was the answer, and so the matter rested for that time. I, of course, had nothing to say, but I felt puzzled and mystified, perhaps, somewhat glad like the Deacon, but on different grounds, for reasons to be shown hereafter.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH HYPOCRISY UNMASKED.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has the following very able, as well as truthful, article, in which the hypocrisy of England is well unmasked, and her tyrannies and atrocities in Ireland and India flung in her face:

"In a discussion which took place in the House of Lords on the slave trade, several orators have shown a philanthropic indignation which would have some excuse if the cruelties practised in India were not so well known, but which is very much out of place when it is addressed to the French Colonies. There is not one who does not know the shooting, the hanging, and the blowing from the guns, without any form of trial, thousands of prisoners. There has not appeared in the middle of the 19th century a spectacle so anti-Christian as towns delivered up to all the brutal passions of British soldiers, that is to pillage, to violation of virgins, and to slaughtering the innocent.

"Our colonies are at present models of order, peace, reciprocal happiness and good government; we have abolished slavery through a pure sentiment of humanity, without egotism; we have raised the slave to the dignity of a citizen, we cause them to enjoy all the rights of our code; much more, we have added to these benefits institutions suitable to these creatures, and by which they may profit; public assistance is organized in our colonies with an unsparing liberality. Our glorious religion is preached to them with a zeal and charity worthy of its holy mission, labor is remunerated, life easily sustained, in short, liberty is made complete. Misery only awaits the idle and the wicked.

"The condition of our colonial population is happier than that of the working classes in the manufactures of Europe, it is, above all, many times preferable to that of the IRISH, starved and reduced to the miserable alternative of expatrating themselves to America, there to find that happiness, in a strange land, which they cannot command in their own.

"Whence comes it then that those orators, in a discussion on the slave trade, have not spared the Government of France this reproach, which is so repugnant to our national sentiment, to every trait in our history? * * *

"The English are not in a position to lecture us on this subject. Turn where you will, an imprudent generosity, a noble sentiment of glory, always displays itself in every page of our history. Our governments and the people attended not alone to the signal of progress in the moral order, but still more to the heroic disinterestedness which realizes it. We are, then, the people who are accused of this base and miserable speculation which the English call the slave trade. Let England look into herself before she demands whence comes the commerce which furnishes merchandise to the coast of Africa, then she shall learn to know herself, and that she has largely shared once in this same traffic.

"As to France, she is entirely disconnected with all traffics of this nature, her commerce has long since broken through all relations of this kind; if she finds on the coast of Africa elements of honest commerce serviceable to our industry and navigation, it is by the most legitimate means, and before the eyes of rival strangers, that she uses them.

"But it is certain that we have recruited in Africa, in order to make citizens and free colonists of them. If it be a crime to rescue from the most abject state of human nature, those creatures upon whom are accumulated all those evils inherent in Paganism, such as ignorance and vice; if it be a crime to sustain civilization in our colonies, to encourage such industry as that which happily prevails in our colonies; a crime to give to the slave such freedom and happiness, the knowledge of our holy religion, established by our Divine Lord; a crime, in fine, not to permit our colonies to fall into the same state of ruin and barbarism, to which we see St. Domingo reduced, this crime, then, we have committed, and we glory in all the shame that can attach to these acts. * * * * * *

As to the facile publicity given to these absurd and interested reports, it only proves how little responsibility attaches to what falls from persons so reported. This levity has secured one unfortunate result: for example, when a member of the House of Lords, speaking of the massacre of French sailors by the revolted emigrants, stated that 'the poor creatures had not been able to support any longer their chains and imprisonment,' in saying this he strongly misstated everything, he has calumniated a friendly nation, and evoked in such an assembly sentiments wholly unworthy of it. One of his colleagues cried out 'that the slaves did not massacre French soldiers—they only freed themselves legitimately, and have only put to death men who richly deserved it,' and the house cheered these sentiments. * * * *

"Now these pretended slaves were not slaves, they were men, a long time free citizens of two Republics exported into the United States for Siberia, who had contracted freely their engagements for our Colonies, and who had no other motive than a native thirst for blood, and an insatiable desire for pillage—it is necessary to add that it is false, entirely mendacious to state that either chains or fetters were used—it is a pure invention, everybody knows that recruiting is conducted under the eye of able and vigilant French officers, and under the control of an efficient administration, that their medical and surgical wants are also carefully attended to. These brutal accusations, of which the House of Lords has been the theatre, are then devoid of all pretext as they are of any true foundation." (Signed) AM. RENEE.

LETTER FROM THE PASTOR OF STOCKHOLM.

The *Univers* (Paris) has the following letter from the venerable pastor of Stockholm, L'Abbe Bernhard, in reference to the case of the Swedish women, lately condemned to exile for having renounced the Lutheran and embraced the Catholic faith:

"*9th June*, 1858—SIR—In your number of 30th May, and 1st June, I see with most agreeable surprise that you have opened a subscription in favor of our poor neophytes condemned to exile and to civil death. The goodness of God is great, and great is the charity which it inspires. On seeing themselves banished from their country, our sisters had resigned themselves to suffer everything that indigence could add to exile; but all appeared better than to betray God. They did not anticipate those sweet sympathies which come from afar to their aid. If their hearts bleed this moment at quitting their relatives, their country, that church where their souls knew and became known to God, where they had obtained the pardon of their errors, and had received, with faith in the Real Presence, the Bread of Life; at least they will not have the misery of feeling themselves desolate; they will no longer have to ask what will be the fate of them and their children in the land of the stranger, or whether they shall find shelter and bread.

"In the name of these poor victims and for myself, who am no less comforted, I hasten, sir, to express to you the gratitude with which our hearts are filled towards those who have shown to us so prompt and generous a charity. Expect our poor prayers. God will deign to listen to those who suffer for justice sake; and these are blessed, according to His word, for He will hear them.

"The greater portion of the exiles have decided on proceeding to Copenhagen, even the family which had at first formed the design of taking refuge in Paris. Wearied with persecutions and insults they had desired to inhabit a Catholic country; but when they learned that in Denmark they would be completely free to practice their religion, they were convinced that they could there better earn a livelihood by their labor, for the language and customs of the Copenhagen people are nearly the same as here.

"The actual circumstances leaving no hope that the decree of the royal court can be reversed, all those condemned have foregone the benefit of appeal. The decree will, then, be executed, and the expulsion will propably take place on the 20th or 24th inst.

"Some of the husbands will follow their wives and children into exile; others will remain here. It may happen that one or other of the latter may demand from the Consistory of Stockholm the pronunciation of a divorce. According to the law in force, it will be sufficient to summon, through the medium of the Swedish journals, the woman exiled by the law to come within the period of a year to dwell with her husband. We will see if the consistory will find the assumption by one of the spouses of a religion, which professes the absolute indissolubility of the conjugal lien, be a sufficient reason for dissolving the marriage. The question will appear the more interesting at a moment, when everywhere else—even in Norway—the Lutheran clergy begin to perceive that the words of our Saviour (words, too, repeated at the celebration of every marriage) *Quod Deus conjuxit homo non separet*, should at length be regarded as serious. Indeed, even at present, the Lutheran clergy in Sweden have not despised them. But you see into what embarrassment, what contradiction, what cruelties people allow themselves to be precipitated by this intolerance, which is itself a monstrous contradiction, since it takes for its point of departure the right of private judgment."

DEATH OF A CHINESE SCHOLAR.

[*From the London Athenæum.*]

The British Museum, which, in addition to its other treasures, contains one of the largest Chinese libraries in Europe, has just sustained the loss of the Chinese scholar to whom the cataloguing of it was intrusted. M. Louis Augustin Prevost, who was born at Troyes, in Champagne, on the 6th June, 1796, and died in London on the 25th April, 1858, passed the greater part of his life in England. He came to this country in 1823 as a tutor in the family of Mr. Oltley, afterwards keeper of the Prints in the British Museum, and he never quitted England afterwards, even for a day. He married in 1825, and in 1854 he lost his only son, Frederick Prevost, fighting under the assumed name of Melrose, at the deadly charge of Balaklava. For many years of his residence here, M. Prevost was a teacher of languages, and one of his pupils was Mr. Charles Dickens. Much of his time was, however, spent in the reading-room of the British Museum, in following up a study which had for him an irresistible fascination—the study of languages in general, which he pursued to a great extent, and in a somewhat peculiar manner. He almost invariably took for his earliest reading in any language he studied a portion of the Scriptures, by his previous knowledge of the meaning of which he was able to decipher the text, and master the general structure of the unknown tongue. The language to which he applied himself with peculiar predilection was Chinese; but in the course of years, most of the languages of Europe, many of Asia, and even some of Polynesia, were made in succession, the objects of study. French, English, Italian, German and Latin, were the five most familiar to him; and he was well acquainted with some of the Celtic and Sclavonic languages. Like many of his countrymen, he was remarkably fond of the Ossianic Poems, and for many years made a practice of reading them through in Gaelic every twelvemonth; but, in general, he took more interest in the structure of a language than in the literature which it contained. By the almost unintermitted labors of a lifetime he became finally acquainted, more or less perfectly, with upwards of forty languages. His remarkable acquirements led to his engagement at the British Museum towards the close of 1843; and for 14 years which followed he was chiefly occupied in cataloguing the Chinese books; while his services were also often called in requisition in the case of several of the obscure languages of Europe and Asia. During more than a year past the state of his health was far from satisfactory; and soon after the commencement of 1858 he was compelled to cease from the prosecution of his duties at the Museum, by the disease of the stomach which terminated in his death.

HIGHLAND SUPERSTITION.—A correspondent writes to an Inverness paper: "In the course of my perambulations in the parish of Lochroom lately, I happened to enter a house not far from Ullapool, and my attention was attracted by seeing the woman going through a perpetual process of melting lead on the fire in an old piece of a broken pot, and then pouring the liquid element into a small coggie of water. After pouring it in the water, I observed her take it up in her hand and turning it over and over, looking to it in a very peculiar way, and then putting it again on the fire in the old broken piece of pot. Seeing her going through this 'perpetual motion' of melting and cooling the lead, I ventured to ask her what she meant by the process. She then told me, with an air of much confidence, that a certain individual had a certain complaint connected with the heart in another part of the parish, and that she was trying to make a cure for that person. In short, she gave me an insight to her practice, and explained the whole matter. First of all she would require to have a meal sieve placed on the floor or table; then, placed in the centre of this were two combs, a small one and a large one, crossing each other, and placed exactly on these combs was the coggie containing the water. But this was not all—the lead would require to be poured into the coggie through a pair of sheepshears. All these things were requisite in order to effect a cure. This woman sits at the fireside, with all the patience of a hatching hen, melting and cooling the lead till she gets a lump resembling the heart. She sends this to the sick person, who must drink any kind of liquid out of a dish in which the leaden heart is placed every morning before he takes any other thing. Such is in substance what the woman told me. Will it be believed that many come to her from different parts of the Highlands to make her 'cast her cantrips?'"

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

GEORGETOWN.

The Annual Commencement of Georgetown College took place on the 7th inst. A large concourse gathered early in the great Hall of the College, in which the ladies appeared to predominate.

The order of exercises comprised fourteen pieces, seven of which were poetry and seven prose, as follows: De Soto, by Theodore J. Dimitry; Jeptha's Daughter, by Henry W. Clagett; Pancratius, by Joseph P. Orme; Poetry of Life, by Charles B. Kenny; Storming of Stony Point, by John F. Marion; Battle of Clontarf, by James F. McLaughlin; and the Death of Hippolytus, by James F. Hoban.

The prose pieces were on the Division of Poland, by Saml. A. Robinson; American Arts and Science, by Caleb C. Magruder; on National Crimes and Punishments, by Edward Wootton; Tribute to Memory, by Francis X. Ward; The Press, by Cornelius J. O'Flynn; on Socialism, by Beverly C. Kennedy; and the Valedictory, by Nicholas S. Hill.

These exercises were interspersed with excellent music by the College band. Then followed the graduation as follows:

The degree of A. M. was conferred on Frederick L. Smith, Pa.; George Vandenhoff, Mass.; James McShane, British America; Alexander H. Loughborough, D. C.; John S. Rudd, Va.; and Dominic Muguire, N. C.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on Beverly C. Kennedy, La.; C. John O'Flynn, Miss.; Edward Wotton, Md.; Charles B. Kenny, Pa.; Nicholas S. Hill, Md.; James A. Wise, D. C.; Caleb C. Magruder, Md.; Saml. A. Robinson, D. C.; and Philip A. Madan, Cuba.

The degree of A. B. was also conferred on the following students of the College of the Holy Cross, near Worcester, Massachusetts: William J. Denver, John Conlin, Joseph Fallon, George Dillon, and Edward F. Beahn, all of Massachusetts.

At the conclusion of the graduation and distribution of premiums the President of the College, Rev. Bernard A. Maguire, addressed the assemblage in a neat speech, reviewing the labors of the day, explaining the general aims and charactcr of the instruction imparted in the College, and making reference to particularly noticeable cases of merit. He also stated that the remarks he was then making in the position of president would probably be the last it would ever be his lot to utter in that capacity; indeed what he himself was saying might well be considered *his* valedictory. He was anxious to be relieved of the often onerous care of so large a family—numbering nearly four hundred—and to retire into private life. The place, however, would be as ably filled as ever, and whoever might succeed him old Georgetown College would, on the first Monday of September next, throw open her portals again to receive the children of her care and to dispense to them of her stores of wisdom and knowledge and the benefits of a high moral and intellectual training. The assembly then dispersed.—*National Intelligencer.*

HOLY CROSS.

The Annual Commencement of the College of the Holy Cross at Worcester, Massachusetts, took place on Thursday, the 8th instant, and was attended by a very large audience. Music was furnished for the occasion by Mr. S. R. Leland, and a portion of Josselyn's Cornet Band. The exercises were opened by an eulogy on George Washington—well written and forcibly delivered by William J. J. Denvir, of Mass. Second—Belles Letters—Latin prose, by John B. Gardner, of Maryland. "Philosophy" was the subject of an essay by Joseph D. Fallon, of Mass. "Satan's Despair" was a French translation from Milton's Paradise Lost, by Edward J. Devitt. "The Efficacy of Human Testimony" was the title of an oration by John Conlin. "The Journey of Life" was the title of an excellent poem, the merits of which the audience were not slow to recognize. It was read by Benjamin R. Shekell. "The Immortality of the Soul" was an able essay by Edward B. Beahn. "Nature Refuting Atheism" was a logical argument in support of religion, based an natural proofs. Thomas Casey delivered a Latin essay, which was warmly applauded by his fellows. Last upon the list came a German dialogue, in which Charles H. Denthir, Paul Kelley and John Sieberlich, severally took parts. The awards were then announced by the president of the College, the medals and premiums were given to the fortunate contestants, by Rt. Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on William J. J. Denvir, of Charlestown, Joseph D. Fuller, Edward F. Beahn, George W. Dillon and John Conlin.

Prizes were then awarded to the principal classes.

This College was established in 1843 by Right Rev. B. J. Fenwick, Bishop of Boston, who gave the land on Packachoag hill to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, in whose charge it has been during the fifteen years of its existence. The College was destroyed by fire in 1852, and was rebuilt the succeeding year. The present occasion is the first commencement at which students have graduated since the former edifice was destroyed. The number of students at the College the past year was one hundred and fifteen. There were about one hundred and thirty-five at the time of the conflagration. The College has a library of about six thousand volumes, and the Debating Association, the T. B. F. Society (so named in memory of the revered founder of the College), has a select library of about five hundred volumes.—*Boston Post.*

SINSINAWA MOUND.

The Sixth Annual Commencement at Sinsinawa College took place on Thursday, the 1st inst. A numerous audience were assembled, certainly not less than six or seven hundred people, from Dubuque, Galena, and other places.

Sinsinawa College is situated on Sinsinawa Mound, in the southwest corner of the State of Wisconsin, six miles from Dubuque, and ten from Galena. It is under the charge of a company of Dominicans, and the college has been in operation some seven years. The faculty is as follows: Rev. J. T. Jarboe, O.S.D., President; Rev. T. L. Power, O.S.D., Vice-President; Rev. J. B. Geraghty, O.S.D., Rev. M. B. Fortune, O.S.D., Rev. J. Doran, D.D., Rev. G. A. Hamilton, Rev. T. H. Kendeler, Mr. W. Henrion, O.S.D., Mr. J. B. McGovern, O.S.D.

The scene of the exercises was in a spacious and beautiful grove, upon the bluff back of the new College building. Here a spacious stage had been erected and furnished with side wings in theatrical style. Upon the top of the curtain which hung over the proscenium, was the motto, "*Especulo consilium ad quædam.*" In front of the stage and beneath the shade of the grove, were arranged numerous and comfortable seats for the accommodation of the spectators.

The exercises commenced at 9 o'clock. Declamations in English were delivered by the following senior students: E. O'Neil, W. Tripp, T. Rudolf, T. Keogh, C. Reynolds and G. Reynolds.

Then came a debate upon the subject of the "Legitimate Aspirations of our Educated Youth, imbued with Religious Principles in Action."

Otway's play of "Venice Preserved" was then performed, most of the students taking part in the drama. This play, one but rarely seen upon the stage, is one of great merit as far as the diction and sentiment are concerned.

The two principal characters, *Jaffier*, T. Keogh, and *Pierre*, T. Rudolf, were exceedingly well done.

Then came two burlesque political speeches, by supposed candidates for Congress, G. G. Noggle and J. Carney. These speeches elicited much amusement.

Then came a very interesting and able exercise, namely, the speech of "Hannibal to his Soldiers at the Battle of the Po," delivered in eight different languages, namely, in Greek, by T. Keogh, in French, by T. Rudolf, in English, by R. Burns, in Italian, by M. O'Kenealy, in Latin, by W. Bennett, in Irish, by M. P. Harrington, in German, by G. Lamme, in Iroquois, by Mr. Parker, of Galena, an invited guest. As far as our philological knowledge would allow us to judge, the speech was well pronounced by all the students. The Italian recitation was peculiarly good.

The valedictory address was delivered by M. P. Harrington.

Mr. Parker then pronounced a very interesting and able oration, which was listened to with great attention and elicited much applause. Mr. Parker is a chief of the once powerful Six Nations of New York, and now a lawyer of Galena.

At the conclusion of Mr. Parker's oration, the company adjourned to the College building, and, assembling in the large study room of the students, witnessed the distribution of premiums to the students. Ninety-six premiums were awarded. The closing address was then given by B. D. Killian, Esq., after which the company were invited to the Refectory, where a sumptuous dinner was awaiting them, which was discussed with great gusto, and the guests soon after departed for their homes.

The site of Sinsinawa College is one of the most beautiful spots we have ever seen. It embraces one thousand acres of land. The buildings are all spacious, well arranged, and comfortable.—*Dubuque Daily Times.*

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.

The annual examination of the Academy of the Visitation in Johnson street, Brooklyn, took place on Tuesday, 13th inst., before Bishop Loughlin and a number of clergymen. There are about 100 pupils (young ladies), who passed a very satisfactory examination, showing great care on the part of their instructors. They were complimented by the Bishop for proficiency in their studies and for their polite deportment. A number of prizes were distributed, and the exercises concluded. The scholastic duties will be resumed on the 1st of September.

OUR ARMY AND OUR NEW TERRITORIES.

[*From the Wilmington Journal.*]

The soldiers in the American army are better fed and clothed than those in any other service, but as a general rule they are compelled to perform a class of duties more harassing, fatiguing and annoying, than those of any other force. Stretched along a frontier of thousands of miles, in isolated squads, out among the mountains, the burning steppes, or the waterless prairies, watching the wild Indians, or the scarcely less wild floating white population, the outcasts of civilization, either driven off for their crimes, or impelled by recklessness and impatience of the restraints of social life; such are the localities and such the characters with which the U. S. Army has to do, and surely it has enough to occupy it.

The halo of romance with which the tales of Cooper and others had once surrounded the Indian has passed away. The rule is that the wild Indian is good for nothing, and the tame one is worth less than nothing, being a nuisance and a blot in the sight of Heaven. They are strong on fire water—they will drink anything that will make "drunk come," but they will not work.

The boundary line between the United States and Mexico, reaching from San Diego on the Pacific, to the mouth of the Rio Grande on the Gulf, is constantly crossed and recrossed by wild Indians and runaway Mexican peons, become even more ferocious than the original Camanches, Apaches, Arapahooes, or others of that sort. Bands of these make incursions upon the outlying settlements of Texas and New Mexico, attack emigrants passing over the plains, take advantage of the weakness of any isolated post or small body of United States troops, carry off the property under feeble escort, or at least stampede and steal the animals. Among these people, and getting into constant collision with them, are the class of white men to whom reference has already been made. To act as a frontier police—to interfere between—to restrain, regulate, protect, or punish such a population, composed of all colors, complexions, and characters, is the duty of one portion of the army, while another portion is scattered on the Pacific from San Diego to Puget's Sound, tracking Indians and sometimes fighting them—occasionally getting whipped. These are the pleasures of soldiering on actual service. Oregon is worse than Florida.

The worst of the thing is, that although the Indians are bad enough in all conscience, the outbreaks which cost the Government hundreds or thousands of lives, and millions of treasure to repress, generally spring from the reckless brutality or grasping dishonesty of the low whites, who actually drive the red men to desperation. We are threatened with a league of the Indians in Washington and Oregon, and a most expensive and annoying Indian war. It is said that Col. Steptoe has been defeated, with the loss of a considerable number of men, and under circumstances which indicate the extent and dangerous nature of the league against which hostilities must be carried on.

The Oregon Indians do not fully understand the power and resources of the whites, but they have heard of them and have a presentiment of their own fate, which they have no wish to precipitate by rushing into hostilities, but no doubt we owe this war to the cupidity of some traders who have been furnishing the Indians with bad wiskey, or some California desperadoes who think it quite a pleasant amusement to shoot down a brave or a squaw, for these mighty men seem to make small difference in that respect.

These territories, as they multiply, also multiply the expenses of the army beyond all proportion to its increased numerical strength, because of their remoteness—the cost of transportation, &c.

THE CROPS.

THE WHEAT MIDGE.—The Thorold, C. W., *Gazette* says: "In no previous year has the injury to the wheat crop by this destructive insect been more general or extensive than it seems to be this season throughout the whole of this country, if the reports which we daily hear be correct. It is said that many of the farmers have already turned their cattle into the fields, and not only is this valuable crop thus destroyed, but we are told that the midge has appeared in the ears of the barley and clover crops, in which it appears to be committing a fearful havoc. We fain trust that the reports which come to us are somewhat exaggerated, nevertheless we have sufficient reason to fear that the crops this season will come far short of last year's general average."

PEACHES AND APPLES.—The Delaware *Gazette* says: "We regret to learn that both the apple and peach crop is likely to be very short in this State. There is scarcely a hope of a fourth of a crop of the former and a third of the latter. In Brandywine Hundred it is thought there will be no apples at all to speak of, while there will be very few peaches. And in St. George and Red Lion Hundreds, where there is usually a good crop, the prospect is not much better."

CROPS DESTROYED.—The amount of sugar destroyed by the inundation of Louisiana is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads—worth $3,000,000. The cotton destroyed by the overflow on the banks of the Mississippi, it is said, will be 100,000 bales—worth probably about $5,000,000. In the Wabash Valley, as represented by the Evansville *Journal*, the losses by the farmers and property-owners will certainly be equally as heavy.

CROPS IN SHEBOYGAN CO.—The Sheboygan *Times* says the crops in that county (Wisconsin) are said to be very promising, although some pieces of spring wheat have suffered from the excessive rains.

The Fond du Lac *Democratic Press* says: "During the past two weeks there has been a slow and steady increase in the price of wheat, and our farmers appear to have taken advantage of the opportunity. More grain has undoubtedly been brought into market the past week than during any six days of the past half year. Many of our merchants are paying cash for all kinds of produce, while wheat finds ready sale at almost every point on Main street."

Illinois papers, generally, state that the wheate crops was never more promising than at present, a great portion of which is nearly ready to be harvested. The corn crop, or that portion of it which was planted early, will yield but lightly. Many farmers are re-planting, and if the September frosts hold off, a good crop will be attained.

WHO ARE ESQUIRES?—The present use of the distinction "Esquire" conveys not the remotest idea of its origin, or appropriation in past ages. The esquire originated in chivalric times, when the sons of gentlemen, from the age of seven years, were brought up in the castles of superior lords—which was an inestimable advantage to the poorer nobility, who could hardly otherwise have given their children the accomplishments of their station. From seven to fourteen these boys were called pages or varlets; at fourteen they bore the name of esquire. They were instructed in the management of arms, in the art of horsemanship, in exercises of strength and activity, so as to fit them for the tournament and battle, and the milder glories of chivalrous gallantry. Long after the decline of chivalry, the word esquire was only used in a limited sense, for the sons of peers and knights, or such as obtained the title by creation, or some other legal means. Blackstone defines esquire to be all who bear office or trust under the crown, and who are styled esquires by the king in their commissions and appointments, and being once honored by the king with the title of esquire, they have a right to that distinction for life. With us the term "esquire" is used by the Governor in the commissions given to Justices of the Peace, and, in accordance with the English custom, might be used in addressing them, or an appendage to their names when speaking of them. These distinctions are now almost totally disregarded, and all gentlemen are generally termed esquires, both in correspondence and deeds—except solicitors and attorneys, who, in the course of business, are called gentlemen.

FACTS OF PROGRESS.—To those who now surround the family fireside, when the curtains are snugly drawn, and cold winds whistle along the impervious walls and windows, it must be interesting to know that at one time their ancestors lived in houses formed only of one room, having a fire in the centre of the floor, around which they used to lounge or sit, and spread for bedding at night the skins they wore for garments by day. The roof formed a cone, which answered the double purpose of a chimney and a window; through its large orifice the rain and hail fell, driving down large flakes of soot, and the wind moaned like the solemn voice of a troubled spirit, lamenting the ignorance of mankind. At a later period, and after the invention of glass, that article was deemed such a luxury that noble families when leaving their town residences for the country season, had the window panes removed and carefully packed in straw for security. Glass was not then such as we now have; it was tinged with a sickly color, was uneven in surface, and full of specks and imperfections. Pewter, from which working men now quaff their pints of porter, was such a luxury that noblemen used to hire it for banquets from brokers, as they now sometimes hire silver and gold.—*Philp's History of Progress.*

FATAL BEAR HUNT.—MONTPELIER, July 12.—Last Tuesday the inhabitants of Warren, a town bordering the western range of the Green Mountains, and about twenty miles from Montpelier, Vt., were rallied to surround a piece of forest in which a large bear had taken refuge. The ring was formed and the men marched inward to inclose the animal in the center, where he was discovered and greeted with a general shower of bullets from every part of the closing lines. The bear, which was a monstrous one, weighing over 400 lbs., was instantly killed; but, sad to say, he was found not to be the only victim. A man by the name of Cass had been shot through the abdomen by some careless or excited gunner standing on the opposite side of the ring, who aimed at the bear but heeded not the unfortunate man who stood within range of his bullets. Cass, after lingering in agony six or eight hours, expired the same night. And thus the day, which was begun with exciting sport, ended in sadness and mourning among the people of that town..—*Cor. Boston Traveler.*

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Once, when the Czar was about to visit Orenburg, the military chief having made choice of military order, took great care to teach the recruit the answers he would have to make, in case the Emperor should ask him certain questions. He supposed those questions would be: "How old are you?" "Twenty-three years." "How long have you been in the ranks?" "Five years." "Are you satisfied with the service?" "Either," *i. e.* "Yes or not." It so happened that the first question the Czar asked, was: "How long is it since you entered the service?" "Twenty-three years," was the answer. "How old are you now?" "Five years." "Are you stupid or am I deaf?" "Either, your Imperial Majesty." The Czar said to one of his suite: "This is the first man that has told me the truth." (He was really a little deaf.)

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND CAVALRY.—When Frederick came to the throne, the Prussian cavalry was not remarkable for anything but the appearance of the men, and the fine condition of the horses. Like the cavalry of other States, it was heavy and incapable of rapid motion. Charges were made at a trot, the troopers firing their pistols or carbines. The practice was prohibited by Frederick, and his cavalry was ordered to disregard the fire of the enemy's squadrons, to advance at a gallop, and attack at once with the sword.—*History of the Art of War.*

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

A soldier of the 58th Regiment, now stationed in Belfast, named John Bolton, along with one or two comrades, went to the Point to bathe. A friend of Bolton cautioned him from going beyond his depth, as he was well aware that deceased was not a proficient swimmer. His advice was not heeded. The man rushed recklessly into a part of the channel in which the current runs very rapidly, and before any of his comrades could get to the place, he sank. All endeavors to discover the body were ineffectual, although several boats were engaged in search.—*Whig.*

A new road is to be made from Belfast to Glenavy by Hannahstown, between the Falls road, at Belfast, and the Ballynecoy House, in the townlands of Edenderry, Ballymagerry, Ballymurphy, Ballydownfine, Ballymoney, Englishtown, Blackmountain, Hannahstown and Torneroy, at a cost of £7,800.

Armagh.

On Wednesday, 23rd June, a controversial discussion took place in Forkhill which attracted a great deal of attention. It is well known that the Rev. Mr. Young, Protestant curate of the place, is at the head of the "souper brigade" in that parish, and that he has issued placards offering to pay for the erection of a Catholic Chapel, if the Catholic clergy should prove from their Bible that it is lawful to pray to the Blessed Virgin, and the doctrines of Confession, Purgatory and the Sacrifice of the Mass. Of course the Rev. Gentlemen could not meet Young or any such souper character, and loud was the cry of triumph raised by the souper general. Mr. Benjamin Marcus, a native of Poland, and a convert from the Jewish to the Catholic Church, who has lectured in Kingstown, Belfast, and other places on the errors in the Protestant Bible, and who met the soupers of Kilkenny and other districts in public discussion, and defeated them, arrived in Forkhill a few days since, and hearing of Young's exploits, he agreed to meet him, and Wednesday last was appointed for a public discussion. Young had a couple of soupers brought out from Dundalk, one of whom was "Warehawk," and at twelve o'clock the souper brigade assembled in the ranters' school, about fifty perches from the village. In some minutes after Mr. Marcus and about three hundred persons went to the school. Young met him outside and shook hands with him, and brought him inside. The school was crowded, and outside and inside there could not have been less than five hundred persons assembled, amongst whom were several females. The discussion was then immediately proceeded with, and resulted in the triumph of Mr. Marcus, who, on leaving, was taken by those assembled on their shoulders and cheered enthusiastically till he entered his hotel. Mr. Young and his souper confreres remained in the school, and were so completely chopfallen that they had not a word to say. We understand Mr. Marcus will shortly deliver a lecture in Forkhill.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

St. Patrick's College, Armagh, which is affiliated to the Catholic University, was visited by Professors Stewart and Robinson last week, and after a long and minute examination, two prizes were awarded by the University. The first was given to Andrew Campbell, the second to Thomas Keeler. On Wednesday, when the other prizes given by the school authorities themselves were distributed, the professors expressed their high sense of the merits of the establishment, of the proficiency of the pupils, and of the great exertions of the superiors. The students had undergone a searching examination by the president of the college in mathematics; by Professor Stewart in Greek and Latin; and by Professor Robinson in the French language. Mr. Stewart expressed himself as peculiarly pleased with their accurate knowledge of grammar, as well as with their facility in construing.—*Ibid.*

Carlow.

The Carlow Quarter Sessions was held on Wednesday, 23d June, by Sir C. O'Loghlen, Bart., Assistant-Barrister. The following magistrates were on the bench with his Worship during the day: R. Clayton Browne, Samuel Elliott, William Fishbourne, Henry Watters, M. Esmonde White, M. D.; A. FitzMaurice, and Charles H. Tuckey, R. M., Esqrs. The business to be disposed of was as follows: Civil bills, 39; criminal cases, 19; ejectments, 5; spirit license applications, 3. At twelve o'clock the following gentlemen were sworn on the grand jury: Thomas Dowse, Esq., foreman; John William Bathe, Thomas H. Carroll, Frederick Malcolmson, Ralph Lett, Henry Banks, Anthony Coffey, Owen Cummins, William Whitmore, Robert Lawler, Thomas Edwards, William Seabrooke, William Henderson, William Graham, Tullow street; Thomas Price, John B. Edwards, James Dowling, James C. Bell, Daniel Moore, Stanley Johnson, jun.; Thomas Tynan, George Kidd, and Joseph F. Lynch. His Worship, addressing the Grand Jury, said he was sorry he could not, on that occasion, as he had been in the habit of doing, congratulate them on the lightness of the calendar. There was an unusual number of cases to be disposed of by them. On reference to the calendar for the corresponding period last year, he found there were only nine cases for trial, but, he was sorry to say, there were now no less than nineteen cases to be disposed of. He was happy, on looking over the calendar, to find that the cases were not of a very serious character, and that no less than five of them arose out of the acts of the officers of that court.

The Carlow June fair was very thinly supplied with stock, and the attendance of buyers limited. Fat cattle were scarce, and brought high prices. Beef rated from 55s. to 65s. per cwt. Mr. Fishbourne, of Ashfield Hall, sold a lot of eight beautiful three-year old bullocks at £20 each, and ten heifers at £17 a piece. Fat sheep were in small supply, and rated at from 6d. to 7d. per lb., or 35s. to 50s. each, according to quality. Major M'Mahon disposed of a lot of mountain wethers at 46s. each. Mr. James Dowling, of Linkardstown, disposed of a lot of ewes at 47s. each. Lambs were plentiful, and averaged from 18s. to 25s. Yearling bullocks rated at from £5 10s. to £6 10s. Mr. Woods, steward to Henry Bruen, M.P., purchased a lot of twenty-six yearling bullocks for £154 15s. Two year old bullocks sold at from £10 to £12. Two year old heifers were bought at from £8 to £10 10s. a head. Mr. Foley, of Old Leighlin, disposed of a lot at £10 each, and a lot of yearlings at £5 5s. Mr. Thomas G. Mosse sold a lot of Kerries at £9 5s. apiece. Springers were scarce, and those offered for sale brought high prices. They rated at from £12 to £17. Mr. James Dowling purchased one at £17.—*Sentinel.*

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bagnalstown Gas Company was held on Wednesday, the 23rd of June, when the following gentlemen were elected Directors: P. J. Newton, Thomas Singleton, Charles Thorpe, Samuel Crosthwaite, Paul Kehoe, John Magrath, Jas. Andrews, Charles Scott, Esqrs. Mr. Thorpe, having read the opinion of Mr. Hamilton Smythe, Q. C., obtained for the guidance of the Company, some arrangements were made in conformity with the Act, when, several shareholders having expressed their perfect confidence in the success of the undertaking, the meeting adjourned.

Edward Gorman, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a man named Patrick Byrne, who was drowned, while bathing in the River Barrow, on Sunday, the 20th June. A jury having been empanelled, the Coroner proceeded to hear the evidence, and rendered the following verdict, "That the deceased, Patrick Byrne, came by his death accidentally from drowning." The unfortunate man was a widower, thirty-eight years of age, and we learn, leaves four small children to mourn his lamentable fate. He was a native of Graignamanna, county Kilkenny.—*Post.*

An inquest was held by E. Gorman, Esq., coroner, on the body of a child, two years old, the son of a poor man named Donaghoe, residing at Finniscourt, near the Royal Oak. It appeared from the evidence that the child was playing on the previous day on the road, and that a collier's car knocking the child down, the wheel passed over his leg, cutting away all the flesh from the bones. Dr. Philips attended, and used all remedies to stop mortification, which rapidly set in, and caused death. A verdict was returned according to the above facts.

In accordance with ancient usage, large bonfires were lighted on Wednesday evening, 23d June, (St. John's Eve,) in prominent position on the hills surrounding this town. They were to be seen to advantage from Browne's-hill, from which no less than about ten fires could be observed in the distance.

The thermometer on Tuesday, 22d of June, stood at 98 in the sun, and 75 in the shade. The cattle suffered much at the fair from the influence of the heat.

Mr. Robert Ferrall was elected the Chairman of the Town Commissioners for the ensuing year, by the Liberal section of the Board.

Cavan.

As an elderly man named Sweeny, in company with some other men, was returning from the fair of Balieborough in a cart, the horse swerved on the road at Ballyho, the deceased pulled the rein rather strong, when the horse fell and upset the party. The deceased was so much injured that he expired shortly after, His remains were conveyed to Ballabunagh, his residence, county Louth. J. P. Neary, Esq., held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of accidental death was given.

Cork.

During the week there were 11,734 firkins weighed at our local market, while in the corresponding week last year there were 10,839 firkins. There was an active demand during the week, without any marked change in price. There was some buying for Australia and South America.—*Reporter.*

The Month's Memory for the Rev. Thomas Flynn, the late Parish Priest of Passage and Dunmore East, was held in the Catholic Chapel of Crook (Passage) on Wednesday, 30th June. —*Ibid.*

Dublin.

A deputation of noblemen and gentlemen waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing street, for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the government the establishment of a National Gallery of Art in Dublin, in connection with the "Dargan Fund." The business of the deputation was introduced by Lord Talbot de Malahide, who read the following memorial to the government: "It was from the Irish Institute, subscribers to the Dargan Fund, and others interested in the progress of the fine arts in Ireland, and it went on to say—'That the undersigned members of the Irish Institution for the establishment of a National Gallery and subscribers to the Dargan Fund, and others interested in the progress of the fine arts, desire to draw the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the importance of including in the approaching estimates a sufficient sum—not less than £12,000—in aid of the erection of a National Gallery of Paintings, and Sculpture and a public library in Dublin.'" Mr. Secretary Hamilton said that he understood a somewhat smaller sum would be sufficient for the present. Lords Talbot de Malahide said that they could get on very well for the present with £5,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said—Lord Talbot de Malahide and Gentlemen, it affords me very great pleasure to receive a deputation from Ireland on a subject so agreeable to one's feelings as the present. There has been a very great and a very gratifying change in the nature of the Irish deputations of late years. I shall be very happy to do what I can to advance the object of your mission to-day. I am sorry Sir Richard Griffith is not here, but I will communicate with him on the subject. At present I will only say that I shall be very happy if I can make such arrangements as will enable you to carry out the objects you have in view. It is undoubtedly for the interests of Ireland that there should be such an institution as that which you propose to found in Dublin, which may be taken as a model for similar institutions throughout the country. On the understanding that the sum required this year will not exceed £5,000, and subject to a conversation with Sir Richard Griffith as to details, I will be disposed to recommend the government to accede to your request. In my opinion, this is one of these objects which it is the duty of the government to support; and as I have been obliged to call upon Ireland to assist me in putting the finances of the country in order, I feel disposed to do what I can to serve you in turn. Lord Talbot de Malahide and the other members of the deputation then thanked the hon. gentleman for his reception. The deputation then retired.—*Nation.*

With reference to these unfortunate men, the Cormacks, a Dublin correspondent of the Kilkenny *Journal* says: "With regard to Judge Keogh's conduct in the affair, I am in a position to give you some information which, though it may not justify him in the eyes of the public, will at least serve to correct a misapprehension as to the course he pursued with reference to the memorial presented to the executive from the clergy and gentry of Tipperary. It is not true that Judge Keogh reported against the prayer of that memorial in the first instance, and then requested a reprieve for the prisoners the day before their execution. The facts are these: When the memorial was placed in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, his Excellency forwarded it to the judge who presided on the occasion. Judge Keogh replied to it immediately; and, fully *twelve clear days before the execution of the Cormacks*, he endorsed the prayer of the petition, and suggested a commutation of their sentence to *penal servitude* for life. Remember that this occurred fully twelve days previously to the death of the Cormacks, and that it was Judge Keogh's first reply on the subject of the memorial."

Dr. Kirwan, City Coroner, held an inquest at Mercer's Hospital, on the body of a young man named Thomas Kent. The deceased was in the possession of excellent health up to Sunday, when he went bathing no less than three times. After coming out of the water for the third time, he complained of an acute pain in the head. He ate his breakfast and dinner as usual, but complained of the pain during the day. In the evening he was attacked with a severe fit, which was succeeded by others of equal violence. He expired on Monday. The jury gave a verdict that the deceased came by his death in consequence of congestion of the brain and effusion of serum into the ventricles thereof.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Dormitory Society was held on Sunday, 20th June, for the purpose of making arrangements for carrying on the bazaar in the Rotunda, in the month of August next. Several articles were handed in for prizes, amongst which were a large collection of valuable books, &c., thirty in number, per the Rev. Michael Cuffe, received by him from a friend, and two handsome books from James Lynan, Esq., per Mr. Patrick M'Robins. Several small sums were also handed in.

Dr. Dunne, Professor of Logic in the Catholic University, delivered an inaugural lecture in the medical school of the University, Cecilia street, introductory to the course of logic, as required by the Army and East India Medical Boards, in the presence of a large assemblage of the clergy, professors, and students of the University.

The following are the traffic receipts of the nine principal lines of railway in Ireland for twenty-four weeks of the present year: Great Southern and Western, 148,911; Midland, 85,-911; Drogheda, 35,672; Ulster 32,376; Belfast Junction, 29,868; Waterford and Limerick, 26,723; Kingstown, 23,310; Wicklow, 12,143; Dundalk, 10,274. Total, 405,115.

The Corporation held a special meeting to consider the provisions of the new Police Bill. It was a committee of the whole house, with closed doors. After very full consideration of its provisions, resolutions were passed strongly condemnatory of the Police Bill of Lord Naas, by a large majority, embracing several most respectable Conservatives.

The *Evening Post* says the government want Judge Lefroy to retire from the bench.

The new Church of St. Catherine, Meath street, was dedicated on the 30th of June.

Galway.

The first effort has been made in a great fight between justice and monopoly—between Ireland and England—between Galway and Liverpool. For many, many years have the superior advantages of Galway over Liverpool, as a transatlantic port for Ireland, stood apparent to the world; but the monopoly of Liverpool was too strong for the claims of the "City of the Tribes," and they stood neglected. It remained for Mr. Lever to attempt their development, and most energetically has he commenced the task—one which, in its outset, was near being thwarted by what we must, in truth, term a suspicious accident. Happily the Indian Empire has started without any damage; and we do sincerely hope that her voyage may be the forerunner of a regular Line of Packets from Galway to the United States. It is an undertaking conceived in a true spirit of enterprise and founded on principles which cannot fail to eventuate in success, and bring forth a new era in Irish shipping and Irish capabilities.

We are glad to see that Mr. Lever, the spirited projector of the line of direct steam communication between this country and America, has already provided a second ship to follow the Indian Empire. The American Empire will sail direct from Galway on the 27th July, with passengers and freight. We have only time to direct attention to this important announcement, which satisfacterily demonstrates the determination of the enterprising projector of this American line to carry it out to the last. It now remains for the Irish people to say will they or will they not avail themselves of the advantages thus offered by encouraging the line, and thus securing its permanent establishment. We understand that the American Empire is one of the fastest steamers afloat.—*Nation.*

C. Bianconi, Esq., arrived in Tuam a few days since, and called on his Grace the Archbishop.

Kerry.

The Public Works Loan Commissioners have granted for the Tralee and Killarney Railway Company the loan of £50,000, authorized by their Act of Parliament. A few weeks since, a deputation from the grand jury of this county waited on Lord Eglinton, and presented a memorial praying for this loan, and his Excellency at once recommended that the prayer of the memorial should be complied with. This will, we trust, give an impetus to the construction of this line, which we have heard it very much wants. Tralee will thus owe to a Conservative Government—which has met with uniform and unfailing opposition—what Whigs and Liberals, though enjoying the support of the three Kerry members, have withheld.—*Post.*

King's County.

On Friday, the 11th of June, as two laborers in the employment of Mr. John Davis were cutting turf on the bog of Rathrobin, in the parish of Killoughby, they discovered the heads of two human beings in a wonderful state of preservation. The heads were found about six feet below the surface of the bog; but how or when they came there it is impossible to conjecture, as there was no indication of any previous disturbance of the bog. Neither was there any trace of the bodies or limbs to be found. An inquest was held by James Dillon, Esq., senior coroner of the King's County, and every witness likely to throw light on the mysterious revelation was examined. But no clue to the identification of the heads could be discovered.

Limerick.

A "Layman" in Limerick writes thus of O'Connell and the times in which he was born. It shows that only he was a man of extraordinary "pluck" he never could have achieved what he did: "It is unnecessary to remind you of what your fathers were when the Liberator was born. Who that reads their slavish petitions but will 'hang his head with shame.' Remember that in 1791, four millions of Catholics could not get one man to present their petitions to Parliament. The policy of England made it necessary to allow Catholics to get leases to hold property, and in 1793 Catholics were called to the bar. Read the description historians give of those Catholic barristers used by the Government, and afraid to acknowledge themselves 'Papists;' read the speech of the 'Young Kerry Barrister' in 1813. In 1815, read his reply to Attorney-General Saurin, in the presence of Mr. Secretary Peel, before the judges of the King's Bench. Saurin was the champion of Protestant ascendancy in this country. Peel and Saurin, and all the Government of that day—judges and jury—all were of the Orange ascendancy; were sworn implacable enemies of the Irish race and Irish faith. Saurin heaped calumny on the Catholics of Ireland; he bearded them, he sneered at them. O'Connell *dared the braggart;* he withered before his fierce invective and denunciations. He fell, and Protestant ascendancy got then in that court a blow it never recovered. The judges thought to stop him. He folded his arms—he hurled his 'high and haughty defiance' at the minions of Government, and exclaimed, in a voice which sent dismay and terror into their tyrant hearts—'You have listened to the vilification of the Catholic Board; you must now listen to their vindication!' And remember this was said when, to use the words of one of Ireland's orators, 'Ireland could be traced through the statute book like a wounded man, by her blood.'"

A fearful outrage was on Friday last reported to have taken place on the preceding night in a vessel lying at Ballystein, in the Shannon. The Captain was said to have thrown one of the crew overboard, and to have threatened the lives of the other men. Three men jumped into the river and swam for their lives, and were conveyed in a boat to the city. Head Constable Joynt was despatched to arrest the Captain. Nothing has been heard of the man thrown overboard.—*Reporter.*

Louth.

The only criminal cases for trial at the ensuing assizes for this county, are those of Terence Hamil, who is out on bail, and of Thomas Robinson, a custody case charged with larceny. This very light calendar, taken in connection with a succession of similar calendars for a very considerable period, affords satisfactory evidence of the tranquil and orderly state of our county.—*Examiner.*

We learn from a northern journal that those eminent railway contractors, the Messrs. Moore, have taken the contract for the construction of the Meath Railway, and have completed their securities for its due performance to the amount of £200,000.—*Ibid.*

The Treasurer of the Byrne Fund has received per the Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally, the sum of £3 from the Rev. Jeremiah Beechinor, P. P., Newmarket. This is the second instalment from Father Beechinor to the Byrne Fund, and a third is promised in a few days.

Monaghan.

The fair of Ballibay was as usual magnificent, and the stock was first rate. For some time past a better fair has not occurred here either as regards the quantity of beasts exhibited for sale, or the very active demand which characterized business matters during the day. Every single animal, of even a mediocre description, met with purchasers in the black cattle department, and the demand for sheep was such that a large show of that class was sold out at a pretty early hour in the day. The flax buying was exceedingly brisk during the afternoon. The supply of swine was remarkably small, and this department of the fair requires no particular remark. There were no bacon pigs offered for sale. The supply of beeves was small, but the inquiries were numerous, and high figures were obtained for a prime article. Best beef (top figure) may be quoted at fully 7d. per lb., sinking in the offal. Inferior beef 4 3-4d to 5 1-4d per lb. Dry cattle were in earnest request. Store bullocks brought from £10 to £12 each. Three year old heifers fetched an average of £11 per head; two year old heifers from £7 to £12 each; yearling calves from £4 to £7 each. The supply of milch cows and springers was excellent and the demand good; they sold according to quality from £10 to £14 per head. Strippers were rather scarce at this fair and they brought from £6 to £9 each. Young stock were plentiful and maintained the usual high prices. Hogget weathers sold from 35s to 45s each; store hoggets, from 30s to 40s each; lambs from 18s to 26s each; good store lambs from 25s to 35s each, and a general clearance made at an early hour of the day. Mr. Somerville, victualler, purchased a splendid lot of sheep from R. Minnett, Esq., at £2 16s 8d each. This being one of the best horse fairs in the north of Ireland, was abundantly supplied with nags, and considerable business transactions took place. There were many splendid animals exhibited for sale, and at prices reaching £50 each. The average figures obtained for colts and fillies were £20 to £24 each. A great number of nags adapted for farming purposes changed owners also. There were about 30 to 40 tons of flax in the fair. A very smart business was done, as purchasers evinced a great inclination to deal. Milled flax was 7s 6d to 10s per stone; hand-scutched flax from 6s to 8s per stone. A large amount of money changed hands during the day.

Waterford.

Mr. Davidson, butter merchant, of this city, was on Tuesday proceeding on his car and horse to Ross to buy butter, having his two young children with him. When near the Slip, from some cause or other, the horse started to run away, whereupon Mr. Davidson jumped off to hold him, and in the act of doing so the fore part of the car violently struck him, and then threw him senseless on the ground. The horse continued his flight—the two children holding on in their seats—and was finally stopped and secured at Glenmore, the children, thanks be to Providence, escaping unhurt. In the meantime, steps were taken for the relief of Mr. Davidson, who was found to be most seriously injured; a litter was procured, and he was finally conveyed to the Leper Hospital.—*News.*

On Sunday, June 27th, a cheap trip from this city to Limerick, on the Waterford and Limerick line, in connection with the Foynes Railway, took place, and which proved most pleasing to those who availed themselves of this opportunity to visit Limerick and its environs. The lowness of the fare was another inducement to the Public to spend a pleafant day.

The Waterford June fair was held on the 24th. Prices—Milch Cows, £9 to £14; Fat Cows, £10 to £16; Yearling Heifers, £3 to £6; Two-years old, £5 to £8; Store Pigs, 28s. to 35s.; Bonhams, 10s. to 16s.; Sheep in good demand—Wethers, 40s. to 50s.; Ewes, 30s. to 40s.; Lambs, 15s. to 20s. Horses offered for sale were of an inferior description—demand rather dull.

The Committee of the House of Lords, nominated to hear the evidence on the Waterford Gas Bill, commenced its sittings. Several gentlemen left here to attend, as witnesses, before the Committee. The Committee decided in favor of the Bill, and declined, as unnecessary, hearing the witnesses for the Corporation.—*Chronicle.*

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Esmonde, Esq., M. P., on the recommendation of Lord Stuart de Decies, Lieutenant of the County, to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Waterford.

Westmeath.

The annual *soiree* of the Athlone Catholic Young Men's Society came off in their spacious rooms, Excise street, on Monday, 21st of June, and the order and regularity maintained all through was exceedingly gratifying. The excellent arrangements of the various parts, and the great profusion of bread, butter, cakes, crackers, sparkling tea, and other delicious rarities, reflected the highest credit on the caterers. The attentions of the spiritual director, the Rev. Charles Flanagan; the president, Mr. Kennedy; the vice-president, Mr. John M'Donnell; and the secretary, Mr. O'Connor, were unceasing. The excellent band of the Society was in attendance, and played in beautiful style, airs appropriate to the several toasts. The company consisted of about 500. There was a large contribution of the ladies, and nothing was left undone that was calculated to give *eclat* to the proceedings. The speakers were the president, the Rev. Mr. Flanagan; Rev. Mr. Gilloohy, Summerhill College; Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, C. C.; Mr. M'Kenna, Professor, Summerhill; Messrs. O'Boyle, O'Flynn, and O'Neal. The speeches being concluded, the tables were removed, and the rooms cleared for the evolutions of the "light fantastic toe." Dancing was kept up to an advanced hour, and then all retired to their homes well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Station of Lough Derg.—This celebrated and time-hallowed retreat has been opened this year as usual on the 1st of June, and will close on the 15th of August. Lough Derg stands pre-eminent as the only pilgrimage in Ireland which has withstood the darkest storms of persecution, and, outliving the disastrous changes of past centuries, it presents to us a venerable monument of the pious zeal and undying faith of our forefathers. This religious establishment was founded in the days of St. Patrick, and was dedicated, it is said, by the Holy Apostle himself to the purposes of a penitential retreat. It became famous as a pilgrimage, and was frequented, like Rome and Jerusalem, by numbers of pious and illustrious visitors. In the reign of of Elizabeth forty Friars, with their numerous penitents, were expelled from the island at the bayonet's point, the buildings were demolished, and their property confiscated. However, in a few years, the Catholics gathered again to the sacred spot, and the Holy See confirmed the grant of a plenary indulgence from time to time ever since. A plenary indulgence is granted to all persons visiting the islands in a penitential spirit, and approaching the Sacraments worthily. The devotional exercises are arranged and conducted by the Clergy under the auspices of the Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Bishop of Clogher, in accordance with the Papal Rescript. The ferry is conducted by Mr. Campbell, who has taken great pains in having the boats, &c., fitted out for the accommodation and comfort of persons visiting the islands. The boats of the ferry are all new, and a new road is lately made from Pettigo to the Lake.—*Dublin Tablet.*

Diocese of Westminster.—On the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, H. E. Cardinal Wiseman preached at the opening of the new Church of St. Edward, Westminster, in the vicinity of the sacred shrine in which the Patron of the metropolitan diocese is still permitted to repose. It is gratifying that a church has been dedicated to St. Edward in the ancient city with which his name and memory have been associated for so many centuries. A church was lately consecrated in his honor at Romford, where he occasionally resided.

More Religious Persecution in Northern Europe.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* supplies the following piece of information: "Norway appears bent on surpassing its sister Sweden in religious antipathy to Rome. The Storthing at Christiana has been passing most repressive enactments against all who differ from the Established Lutheran Church. The Roman Catholic resident Missionary has been prosecuted for not handing in a list of his small flock."

St. Killian's, Mullagh.—The bell designed for this magnificent church was solemnly consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, assisted by the Rev. Nicholas Conaty, P.P., the Rev. John O'Reilly, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. Guinity, P.P. It is the largest bell in Cavan or Meath, with one exception, that of the bell of Athboy.—*Meath People.*

On Sunday, 4th July, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster consecrated the new Bishop of Northampton in the chapel of Oscott College, where his Lordship was formerly a professor. Bishop Amherst is the tenth Prelate consecrated by the Cardinal since the establishment of the Hierarchy, two of the Bishops being destined for foreign countries.

Miss Ellen Flynn, Killossory House, was received into the Presentation Convent, Dungarvan. The altar was beautifuliy dressed for the occasion, and nothing omitted to give effect to the solemn ceremony.

The Rev. Mr. Hogan, the zealous and popular R.C.C. of Holy Cross, has been appointed parish priest of Kilbenny and Anglesfort by the Archbishop of Cashel.

Domestic.

Dedication of a Church in Placerville.—The zeal and devotion of a large portion of the Catholics of El Dorado County was displayed on Sunday, the 13th June, in a manner most gratifying to the lovers of religion and creditable alike to themselves and to their excellent Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Handy. The Archbishop, in the course of the visitation of the archdiocese, attended at Placerville for the purpose of dedicating a new Church there, and to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. The Church was crowded to excess, so much so, that persons could not retain their seats and with difficulty obtained standing room. After the Gospel, the Rev. Mr. Gallagher preached at considerable length. In the evening, when the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin had been recited, the Archbishop explained at great length and most effectively the five glorious mysteries. This discourse was productive of great effect on the congregation, whose true zeal and practical piety may well be cited as amongst the most gratifying evidences that the Catholics of this State are not forgetful of their duties to God, and have not, as our friends at the East sometimes seem to think, abandoned their religion either in sentiment or in fact.—*San Francisco Monitor.*

The Fourth of July at Mount St. Mary's College.—The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated with great spirit, by the students remaining at Mount St. Mary's, Emmettsburg. From an early hour on Monday the star-spangled banner waved in the breeze, from the lofty cupola of the College. In the evening all assembled on the grounds in front of the main edifice. The Declaration of Independence was read by James Ryder, of St. Louis, Mo. A patriotic speech was delivered by George Maher, of Washington, D. C, and the Star-Spangled Banner sung most effectively by one of the junior students, Jeremiah Callaghan, of San Francisco, California, all the rest joining most heartily in the chorus. From seven to ten o'clock at night, a grand display of fireworks was kept up, while the cross on the cupola of the College, brilliantly illuminated with gas, was visible for miles, rendering conspicuous even by night, the national emblems around it. —*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

St. Augustine, Florida.—On Sunday, June 27th, during the Pontifical High Mass, Bishop Verot administered Confirmation at St. Augustine, to one hundred and five persons, among whom there were some adults and converts. This being the first time that the prelate exercised the prerogative of his office in his new diocese, the capacious Church was filled to overflowing, the Protestants being as eager as the Catholics to witness the ceremonies. The Bishop addressed the children both in the morning and in the evening in a feeling style, placing before their eyes the precious advantages which the Sacrament offered to them, and suggested to them the pious sentiments whish would secure their perseverance in virtue. The day will long be remembered at St. Augustine as a festival of holy joy and spiritual renovation—*U. S. Catholic Miscellany.*

The ceremony of the blessing and laying of the corner-stone of the new Church about to be erected by the Passionists, took place on Sunday evening, the 18th instant. Sermons in German and English, as previously announced, were delivered on that occasion.—*Pittsburgh Catholic.*

Rev. J. Ambler Weed, late a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, in the dioeese of Virginia, was received into the Roman Catholic Church, by Bishop McGill, in St. Peter's 13th Cathedral, Richmond, on Tuesday morning, inst., with the usual ceremonies of abjuration, &c.

The Church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception at the corner of Harrison avenue and Concord street, Boston, is fairly under way —the foundation having been completed, and 122 men are employed on the superstructure. It is supposed the cost will be about $225,000.

There were seventy-four persons confirmed in St. Thomas' Church, Zanesville, Ohio, and twenty-nine in St. Nicholas, on 27th of June. Some of the confirmed were converts. The schools of the two Churches are well attended.

Another Railroad Accident.—A fearful accident occurred on the New York and Erie Railroad, within six or seven miles of Port Jervis, late on Thursday evening last. The two hindmost cars of the night-express train were flung down an embankment, nearly thirty feet deep. The consequence was that six persons were instantly killed, and nearly forty other persons wounded, some of them fatally. Casualties of the above description have at all times been so numerous in the United States that persons begin to regard them with almost perfect indifference. The present calamity was the result of the breaking of a rail after the greater part of the train had passed over. The unfortunate sufferers were immediately taken to Port Jervis and provided with such attention as the place could afford. We give the names of the dead: Henry Wood, Wellsboro', Pennsylvania; G. W. Robinson, of New York city; John G. Schultz, supposed to be from Buffalo; a son (four years old) of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Tioga Valley; Mrs. Adam Ray (colored), from Binghampton; one of Mr. Turner's children, only nine months old. The residence of the family is 299 Ninth avenue. Among the list of persons severely injured we regret to find the name of John E. White, Esq., of 127 Bleeker street, in this city. By the latest accounts we are rejoiced to find that Mr. White is in a fair way of doing well, and that his friends entertain hopes of his recovery.

CITY NEWS.

Mr. Lever Coming to New York.—The *Herald* of Friday last stated on the authority of a private letter received by a gentleman of this city from Mr. Lever, principal proprietor of the Galway and New York ocean line of steamers, that it was the intention of that gentleman to visit New York by the *American Empire*, which leaves Galway for this port on the 27th inst. It is also stated that Mr. Lever wishes to become the purchaser of the new American steamship *Adriatic*, the largest and best of the Collins steamers, with the view of running her on the Galway line. We feel confident in stating that the *Adriatic* would make the passage between the two ports—Galway and New York—in seven days. Then, indeed, would an opportunity be afforded Americans and Irishmen to visit the Emerald Isle.

Got into Trouble.—The notorious Stephen Branch has managed to get into trouble. Stephen has drawn upon himself the attention of the Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, who have returned two indictments charging him with libel. Peter Cooper and Simeon Draper are the complainants in one case and Mayor Tiemann in the other. Branch was arrested on Wednesday, the 14th inst., on a bench warrant, and promptly appeared in the Court of Sessions. The bail on each charge was fixed at $500. Sylvester S. Southworth, editor of the *Sunday Mercury*, became his security.

Trial of Judge Russell.—The trial of Judge Russell on two separate charges of assault and battery, and for a riot, will take place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the next term of which is set down for the first Monday in October.

Commonfort, the late Mexican church robber, is in town. On Wednesday week last, in company with his brother, he paid a visit to Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn. The Mayor handed him over to the care of one of his officials who happened to know a smattering of the Spanish language, and that person spent the remainder of the day in pointing out to Master Commonfort and to his brother all that was strange and worthy of observation throughout the City of Churches and its vicinity. The Revivalists had better take Commonfort into training and see whether they can make anything out of him.

A Court of Inquiry, composed exclusively of military men, was held at the Arsenal on the 12th inst., to inquire into the truth of a statement made in some of the papers to the effect that members of the Eighth regiment had become intoxicated and conducted themselves in a disorderly manner while acting as a guard of honor on President Monroe's remains in the City Hall on the 2d inst. Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence exculpated the members of the regiment from the charges preferred.

Over one hundred and fifty men left this city on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th inst., for Minititlan, Mexico, under the special charge of Mr. John M'Leod Murphy. They go out as laborers for the purpose of working on the Tehuantepec Railroad. Among them were some of the Mexican volunteers and a number of females.

The steamboat *King Philip*, plying between this city and Randall's and Ward's Islands with supplies for the institutions upon those islands, was recently sunk at the foot of 116th street, East River. She was in the act of turning around, when a gale of wind struck her with so much violence that she immediately sunk.

Frank Leslie, *alias* Henry Carter, of swill milk notoriety, has been charged with libel at the suit of Alderman Reed, of 415 Tenth avenue, for publishing in his last paper a caricature of the Alderman and his confreres of the Swill Milk Committee.

The work of paving the Bowery with the Belgian pavement is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished, that thoroughfare will be in a better condition for the movement of vehicles than any other in the city.

Summer concerts have commenced at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Messrs. Anschutz and Musard. The orchestra numbers about sixty.

About fourteen hundred men are at present employed on the Central Park. Of these over two hundred are engaged in draining and nearly 500 in excavating.

553 deaths took place in the city last week, being an increase of 111 over those of the week previous. 444 were natives of the United States.

The Astor Library contains nearly 100,000 volumes. The number of readers is represented as unusually small.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

Curious Effects of Lime Water.—The *Journal de Rouen* says: "A landed proprietor in the neighborhood of Yvetot had in his garden some old apple trees which produced no fruit. Two winters ago he took some lime, which he steeped in water, and with a brush washed the old trees all over. The result was the destruction of all the insects; the old bark fell off, and was replaced by new, and the trees bore an excellent crop. Most of them have now acquired such renewed vigor, that all appearance of age has disappeared."

Wine Prospects.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says: "Looking over the journals of the wine districts, Burgundy, Bordeaux and Touraine, every account is most triumphant. The flowering of the vintage has been followed by a rapid formation of young clusters, and abundance will accompany superior quality, not usually concomitant. The cry is for casks; good stave wood is not plentiful, and coopers have struck for an advance. The price of puncheons and hogsheads have doubled."

During a recent visit of Louis Napoleon to the Chateau d'Etioles, the Emperor, at once, upon entering the parlor, noticed a youth of fifteen years, interesting and handsome in appearance, with a well-formed and elegant figure. The Emperor approached him kindly, "What is your name, my little friend?" "Walewski, sire." "Count d'Etioles," answered the Emperor, smiling and placing his hand on the boy's shoulder. This young man is the son of Mdlle. Rachel and Count Walewski, who has always taken care of him and attended to his education. He is acknowledged to possess, independently of remarkable personal attraction, a cheerful disposition, generous sentiments, and unusual intelligence. He will bear henceforth the title which the Emperor thus bestowed upon him.

The Paris *Presse* advocates the construction of fortified ports in Algeria, in order that France may be "mistress of the seas in the period (which cannot be far distant) when the last act of the grand drama entitled 'the Eastern Question' will be brought to a close amidst a terrible struggle." The *Presse* opines that a first-class port, equal to Toulon, might be constructed at Bougie, which commands the passage of the Balearic Islands and the road to Malta. Another fortified port must, on the same authority, be formed at Mer-el-Kebir, which commands the Straits of Gibraltar, facilitates the junction of "our fleets of Toulon and Brest," and is at the doors of Morocco—a state "which will require more than one lesson from us at some future period."

A man named Leger Ferre, carpenter and poet, has been tried for an insult to the Emperor. On Easter Monday he accompanied the fraternity of carpenters of Chartres in a procession which it is their wont to hold on that day, and after dinner he sang a ribald song of his own composition, entitled: "Confessions of the Emperor to the Archbishop of Paris." It was moreover proved that he appeared in the streets with a red cockade in his hat, and cried "Vive la Republique!" For these offences the Chartres tribunal sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The Government, not thinking the punishment severe enough, appealed a *minima*, and has obtained a judgment of twelve months.

A curious law case was decided in Paris lately: Mdlle. Noblet, who had been an actress of the Theatre Francais and Odeon, married in 1842 a Sieur Delamarre, then penniless, but in 1857 became a victim of ill-treatment. She had a villa at Thernes, rich furniture, and a stock of 3,000 bottles of primest vintage. The husband having been duly separated this year claimed possession of the cellar and the use of the domicile. The court ruled that he should confine himself to his own sitting-room, and to a particular bin of liquids, until further orders, the rest of the apartments at once to be put under seal, and secured to his better half.

The trial of 14 persons has commenced at Lyons, on the charge of having been promoters and members of secret societies. The mission of more than one of the accused was to establish affiliated societies in the departments. Evidence was given, showing that the attempt of January 14th on the life of the Emperor was generally known long before it took place.

The *Gazette de France*, a legitimate journal, in an article on the Regina Cœli incident says: "England is insulting us," and concludes by asking: "When shall we cease to be dupes, and compel England, by our attitude alone, to treat us with the same respect as the United States?"

The ministers of the French Protestant Church in Paris have addressed to the *Debats* a strong protest against the recent expulsion from Sweden of the six women converted to Catholocism. Five of these were mothers of families.

The French Mediterranean fleet, ordered to Brest to be present during the Emperor's visit, will consist of twelve line of battle ships, five frigates, four corvettes, and a certain number of small steamers.

The *Debats* announces the death of M. Ary Scheffer, the celebrated painter, who expired on the 15th June. He had just returned from England, having attended the funeral of the late Duchess of Orleans.

Three young noblemen from Senegal, of the brightest ebony tint, have arrived in Paris from that French colony, and have entered the military academy of St. Cyr.

The harvest has commenced in the south of France, and wheat from the neighborhood of Avignon has been received in Paris. The grain is sound and full, but small, probably caused by the drought.

The French naval squadron on the coast of Africa is in future to be commanded by an Admiral, or at least a Commodore.

ENGLAND.

Russian Mercantile Steam Fleet.—The "Russian Steam Trading and Navigation Company" are rapidly increasing their Black Sea and Mediterranean fleet, which now numbers thirty or forty full-power screw steamers of large capacity. The last addition to this fleet has just been finished building on the Mersey, having been constructed by Mr. John Laird at his new works at Birkenhead. She is named the Emperor Alexander, and is the second screw steamship of 1,100 tons and 350 horse-power built for that company by Mr. Laird. The Emperor Alexander made a trial trip in the Channel, having on board a full load, consisting of 600 tons of dead weight, with watertanks full and stores. She attained an average speed of thirteen and a quarter knots, or about 15 miles an hour, which, being fully loaded, is considered highly satisfactory.

A Fortunate Purchase.—A few weeks since a furniture dealer at Stratford disposed of a chest of drawers. The purchaser, some days after, in searching the drawers, discovered to his great surprise and satisfaction a £100 Bank of England note. During the last fortnight the person who superintends the sale department at the same place of business discovered another £100 note in another chest of drawers, which he sent to the Bank of England the following day, and received in exchange 100 sovereigns. It would seem the prior owner of the drawers was a person possessed of considerable property, and was in the habit of depositing money in various places about the house.

A Modern Miracle.—A family arrived recently at Margate from London, and among them was a young lady, who had been totally blind for four months, occasioned by the sudden death of her father. The other members of the family having expressed their intention of bathing, she accompanied them to the Clifton baths, and, though blind when she went into the sea, when she came out again her sight was perfectly restored to her. We (*S. E. Gazette*) give the information as it was given to us.

A Cunning Dame.—A lady recently advertised in a Hampshire paper for a husband. She stated her fortune to be a house letting for £45 per annum, and £250 out at interest. Further particulars to be forwarded on receipt of a gold ring of a certain size! A score or two of such applications would be a profitable return.

Madame (Jenny Lind) Goldschmidt with her husband and two children, a son and daughter, arrived in London, with the intention of remaining for some time. The family have taken possession of a neat villa, called "Rochampton Lodge," situated near to the south side of Barnes Common, and about a mile from Putney. The house is in a retired position, and in the immediate vicinity of Putney Common and the picturesque village of Rochampton.

A project is before the public for establishing direct telegraphic communication between London and Bombay, by a chain of line from Falmouth to Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria, and thence *via* the Red Sea to Aden and India. The proposed capital of the Great Indian Submarine Telegraph Company is one million, in 50,000 shares of £20 each.

Madame Ristori has appeared in Rachel's great part of Phedre, at the St. James's Theatre. The conception of the Italian is very different from that of the late great French actress. Rachel was terrible in her delineation of passion—Ristori is more subdued, but more sustained.

A bank is projected which is to be called the Mediterranean Bank. The chief seats of business to be London and Trieste, with branches in the Mediterranean, Levant and Black Sea.

A Mr. John Shakspeare died in England on the 10th ultimo. This gentleman gave five thousand pounds sterling to purchase Shakspeare's house. He was not related to the bard.

It is stated that the whole of the specie now held by the banks of England, France and Vienna, is £50,000,000.

SCOTLAND.

A Dangerous Fall.—A young man in the employ of Mr. Wilson, farmer, Cairngerroch, Stoneykirk, was sent by his employer to warn some folk for peat cutting, and, to save some travel, he had taken a footpath leading along the edge of the Cairngarroch heughs, and by some means fell over one of them; fortunately, it was not perpendicular, but rather inclining to a declivity, computed to be nearly 300 feet in depth. Over this the youth rolled; and it is truly astonishing how he escaped, not having received a single fracture of bone, although much bruised and cut; some of the nails of his fingers are torn off, caused by his desperate efforts to regain a footing, the time-worn rock giving way at every clutch. When hurled to the bottom, stunned by the fearful descent, he lay from six o'clock on Thursday evening until two o'clock on Friday afternoon, when he was discovered in his perilous situation, and at once taken care of, and is now fast recovering from the effects of his fall.

A Domestic Menagerie—A Falkirk paper says: "Our Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Gillespie, in the course of his peregrinations through the poorer portions of the town, discovered the following colony planted in an apartment, the square contents of which did not amount to many feet, viz., eight pigs, two dogs, a number of hens, several cats, and a man and woman. The porkers were nominally walled off from the division occupied by the human inmates, but actually they had the run of the entire apartment. This singular family were upon the whole contented and happy, the only drawback being the voracity of the pigs, which compelled their owners to stand up on a chair when they took their meals. Such a state of matters requires no comment."

Game Prospects.—The grouse will be very abundant this season. There are numbers of them already on the wing, which will be a mark for the quickest eye and steadiest hand by the 12th of August. The grouse seem to be quite heavy, and the broods are very full. Black game have increased much in Montrose for some years past, bnt they seem to be great enemies to the grouse. The deer forest is now well stocked with red deer; 300 or 400 stags may be seen bounding together at any time. They are not only plentiful but in fine condition, being fully a month in advance of ordinary seasons, owing to the fine, mild weather.

Turnpike Trusts.—A blue-book just published shows that the total income of the several turnpike trusts in Scotland in the year between Whit-Sunday, 1854, and Whit-Sunday, 1855, amounted to the sum of £250,800, and the total concurrent expenditure to £248,347.

Shock of Earthquake.—A correspondent of a Banffshire paper, writing from Grantown, says: "A somewhat smart earthquake was felt here and in the surrounding parishes of Abernethy and Duthil on Sunday, the 6th June."

ITALY.

The Ancient City of Ostia.—A letter from Rome of the 26th ult. says: "Yesterday a large party of the French residents here went to Ostia to visit the discoveries made in that old city by means of the excavations ordered by the Pope. The Tiber steamer was put into requisition. The French embassador and the Duches de Grammont, General and the Countess de Goyon, several members of the diplomatic body, and a select party, were at an early hour on board. The first place visited was the port of Fiumicino. On reaching Ostia, the party were conducted through the excavations; and the greatest surprise was expressed at the complete manner in which the ruins of that once great city have been brought to light. The fountains, the public squares, the baths of Antoninus Pius, with their fine mosaics, the statues and the columns, constitute the finest group of ruins that can be possibly conceived. The chateau of Castel Fuzano, with its wood of fir trees, was afterwards visited by the party, after which they returned to Rome, delighted with their excursion."

Wealth of the Ancient Romans.—Some of these Romans seem to have been very "solid," while others were "fast" to a degree unknown now-a-days. When Cæsar was killed on the Ides of March Anthony owed £320,000, which he paid before the Kalends of April out of the public money, and squandered (according to Adams) £5,600,000. Cæsar himself, before he set out for Spain, was in debt to the extent of £2,018,000. Lentulus possessed £3,229,166. Claudius, a freed man, saved £2,500,000. Augustus obtained from the testementary dispositions of his friends (some people *will* leave their fortunes to their sovereigns) no less than £32,291,666 sterling. Tiberius left at his death the enormous sum of £21,792,876, which Caligula is said to have squandered in a single year. Vespasian estimated at his accession that the money which the maintenance of the commonwealth required was £352,916.000.

A Shocking Affair.—An extraordinary catastrophe occurred at Naples lately in one of the principal families of the city. The Marchesa Castellucio took her three childen, of whom the eldest is scarcely eight, to the Fiorentini theatre to see Alfieri's tragedy of "Orestes," and the performance made a great impression on them. The next day to amuse themselves, the children imitated the last scene, the eldest boy taking a kitchen knife as a poignard, plunged it into his sister's throat, and inflicted so serious a wound that she died in a few minutes. He then wounded his younger brother dangerously, and afterwards plunged the knife into his own breast near the heart, inflicting a very serious wound. At this moment the mother entered, and her despair at finding one child dead, and the other two dangerously wounded, may be imagined.

Rome.—The Government means to increase its navy. It is said to consist at present of two corvettes, and his Holiness intends increasing the number to ten. A letter of the 11th June says that the prison of Paliano, about thirty miles from the Eternal City, has again been made the scene of a conflict between the prisoners, in a desperate attempt to force their way out, and the guard who, on a similar occasion twelve mouths ago, fired upon them and killed seven or eight of them. In the present instance no lives were lost, and a number of the prisoners, estimated by some accounts at not less than sixty, actually succeeded in getting away. Half of them, however, have been recaptured, and the two chief instigators of the revolt have been brought to Rome for examination.

Modena.—The Duke of Modena, according to the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, has refused to authorize soldiers of his country, who served France under the Empire, to wear the St. Helena medal.

An Italian newspaper mentions a great passage of pelicans, upwards of 100 in number, which alighted lately on the sandy shores of the Po, between Casale and Frassinetto. They were exhausted by a long flight, so that the astonished peasants and fishermen were able to approach them, to kill some, and take others alive. The remainder dispersed along the banks of the river. Live and dead specimens have been brought to Turin. They are said to be larger than any that are already in the menageries and museums of England.

The Neapolitan Government has made another reduction in the duty of sugar imported in foreign vessels.

AUSTRIA.

Fainting In Crinoline.—The fashion of crinoline has received a severe check in Vienna, where the actresses of the Carl Theatre have been prohibited from wearing it. This measure was rendered necessary by the fact that an actress who, in the character of an orphan, was to have fainted away and fallen to the ground, found it impossible to realize the latter idea with anything like nature from being strongly cased in her steel-bound framework.

The Imperial Government has this year omitted the usual celebration of the anniversary (the 101st) of the battle of Kollin, fought on the 18th of June, 1757, between the Austrians and Prussians; the latter, under the command of Frederick the Great, were defeated with great loss. No allusion to this Austrian victory is made in the order of the day addressed to the army, on the occasion of the *fete* commemorating the institution of the Order of Maria Theresa.

A letter from Hamburgh says: "Immediately after the appearance of the two French vessels of war at Gravosa, Austria requested explanations from the French Government. Although these explanations were satisfactory, Austria acquainted France with the old rules which forbid more than one foreign vessel of war to enter an Austrian port without having previously given official information to the officials of the place."

Private letters from Vienna confirm what has been reported with respect to the warlike sentiments which exist in that capital. The military party is extremely energetic in its language

In the Austrian Empire there are twenty-nine millions of Catholics, three millions Protestants, and 2,700,000 Schismatic Greeks.

Crops in all parts of the Austrian Empire are looking remarkably well.

GERMANY.

Great Exhibition at Munich.—Munich is to take its place in the list of cities which have followed in the wake of London in making "Great Exhibitions." In the Crystal Palace of Munich there is to be collected examples of the art of all Germany during the past century. It is proposed to commence the show in July, and it will probably remain open till October. Further, it has been resolved to celebrate some time in September by a mighty jubilee, an important event in the history of the capital of Bavaria. In September, 1858, for some 700 years Munich will have been a city—wherefore, after the manner of Germans, there is to be much well-deliberated enthusiasm excited, or at least displayed. The court, army, and burghers, the local artist and poet world, are to unite in making a joyful noise and gay spectacle before themselves and their visitors. Processions and festivals, tournaments in the open air and balls in the close atmosphere, with all the charms and picturesqueness of varied costume, are to be called into requisition. There are many curiosities of old German life dispersed throughout the country, which are to be concentrated and made into an exhibition. Four railroads now run into Munich, which will facilitate the great concourse expected by the inhabitants.

Hippophagy.—It is well known, says the *Northern German Gazette*, that the practice of eating horse flesh has, of late years, increased considerably in the north of Germany and Denmark. It is said that in the City of Hanover alone, in the course of Whitsun week, about 2,000 lbs. of horse flesh were consumed, The number of horses slaughtered for eating in that city is between 200 and 300 a year.

RUSSIA.

The Sunken Ships at Sebastopol.—Although the American contractors who undertook to raise the Russian vessels sunk at Sebastopol have, from the manner in which these vessels have been eaten by worms, had to abandon their project, a certain number of men under a Mr. M'Gowan have entered into arrangements with the Russian Government to clear the port of Sebastopol of the hulls of the vessels.

From an official document lately published at St. Petersburg, it appears that whilst the number of readers in the Imperial Library of that city was only 7,720, it rose to 17,807 in 1853, to 27,866 in 1856, and to 31,151 in 1857. The progress is really remarkable. The collections of the library at the end of the year consisted of 802,717 printed works, 28,536 manuscripts and autographs, and 89,915 engravings. In 1850 scarcely any catalogue of the printed books existed; in 1857, out of 802,717 works, only about 125,000 remained to be catalogued.

M. Cavos, a celebrated Russian architect, who built the Moscow theatre, has gone to Paris to submit to the approbation of the Emperor plans for the erection of a splendid Greek church in the Champs Elysees.

According to letters from St. Petersburg, the Duke de Montebello, the French Ambassador at the Court of Russia, is to accompany the Emperor Alexander in his visit to Archangel.

HOME MISCELLANY.

The New Gold Regions.—If any of our fellow citizens have the gold fever, and desire to test the value of the reputed discoveries of that metal in the British dominions, we advise them, on the score of health and economy to try the overland western route. From St. Paul, Minnesota, by Pembina, the distance into the valley of the Fraser does not probably exceed eight hundred miles. The route from the Red River lies over the high lands, dividing it from the Assinaboine, thence to the Saskatchewan, up that stream to the mountains. Through the mountains, which there attain no great elevation, there are many passes well known to the "voyageurs" of the Hudson Bay Company, and every valley on the western slope is watered by one of the many affluents of the Fraser. The climate differs but little, if any, from that of Scotland, and is eminently favorable to longevity. No particular difficulty is to be encountered, excepting the great one of food. Provisions of every kind for a journey of sixty or eighty days must be carried with the traveller; and, although no danger from the Indians need be feared, still parties of twenty or thirty would make the journey with certain security and the most ease and comfort. Along the entire route are various posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, where any positive want would be readily relieved.

Indian Whiskey.—A citizen of St. Paul furnishes some pretty hard papers on his fellow-sinners who trade with the Northwestern Indians. He says a barrel of the "pure Cincinnati," even after it has run the gauntlet of railroad and lake travel, is a sufficient basis upon which to manufacture one hundred barrels of "good Indian liquor!" He says a small bucketful of the Cincinnati article is poured into a wash-tub almost full of rain water; a large quantity of "dog-leg" tobacco and red pepper is then thrown into the tub; a bitter species of root, common in the "land of the Dakota," is then cut up and added; burnt sugar or some such article is used to restore something like the original color of the whiskey. The compound has to be kept on hand a few days before it is fit for use. It is then administered to the aborigines *ad libitum*. He says all an Indian wants is something that will "bite!" and it matters not whether it is pepper, rum, or tobacco; that he will give forty acres of land for one dose. He says some of the speculators, when they wish to "drive a bargain," have only to administer this innocent preparation to the Chippewas and Sioux simultaneously, and they all start at once for their war-clubs and tomahawks, and proceed to cleave each other's brains out.

Reduction of Official Salaries in Canada.—The Canadian Government has announced that a general reduction of salaries has been resolved upon, commencing with those of the Ministers of the Crown, and extending to the whole body of Government employes. The salaries of members of the Executive Counsel, which are now £1,250 ($6,000) a year, are to be reduced to £1,000 ($4,000), and those of the Solicitors-General from £750 ($3,000) to £600 ($2,400). Ten per cent is to be deducted from the salaries of public employes in the different departments of the Government. The salary of the Governor-General remains untouched. It is £7,777 15s. 4d. a year—upwards of $31,000. The retrenchment above-mentioned is, doubtless, attributable directly to the "hard times," from which Canada appears to suffer more than the United States. Official salaries have always been higher in the Provinces than in the States, a fact for which there can be no good reason. The tendency in Canada to assimilate to republicanism is strong and constant. Monarchical institutions and aristocratic notions lose their force in crossing the Atlantic, and are with difficulty kept alive in a colony, which begins to feel strong enough almost for independence.

Yankee Doodle.—The following letter has been received by a gentleman of Washington from Buckingham Smith, our Secretary of Legation at Madrid. He says: "*My Dear Sir*—The tune Yankee Doodle, from the first of my showing it here, has been acknowledged by persons acquainted with music to bear a strong resemblance to the popular airs of Biscay; and yesterday a professor from the North recognized it as being much like the ancient sword dance played on solemn occasions by the people of San Sebastian. He says the tune varies in those provinces, and proposes in a couple of months to give me the changes as they are to be found in their different towns, that the matter may be judged of and fairly understood. Our national air certainly has its origin in the music of the free Pyrenees; the first strains are identically those of the heroic *Danza Esparta*, as it was played to me, of brave old Biscay."

Decline in Prices of Real Estate in Boston.—The hard times are beginning to tell upon some classes of real estate in that city. Stores and houses in certain situations and of certain sizes continue to let well and bring up good prices, but the number of houses for sale or to rent is large, and is daily becoming larger. When leases have terminated, rents have fallen, in most localities, and where a considerable number of houses stand vacant, as at the south part of the city, many of them can be purchased at less than cost. In some instances, a profit is obtained by the builder, through the advance in the price of lands; but, speaking generally, many houses are to be had for considerably less than the land, materials, and labor would cost to-day.

The Editor.—The Richmond *Mail* throws off the following capital illustration: "They have a steamboat in the western waters by the name of the 'Editor.' This is the very best name ever given to a steamboat, We are surprised that it has never been thought of before. The editor is a working engine whose fires are going day and night. Now he sails against the tide, now with it, going along at a dashing rate, until suddenly he comes up against some hidden snag, which entirely shivers his timbers to pieces. Whenever he moves he puts the water in agitation, and leaves a wake of troubled waters behind him, which lasts about five minutes. He serves every one but himself, carries passengers in any quantity, and goes off *puff—puff-ing* down the stream of life. Often his powers are overtasked and the boiler bursts, but fortunately it kills no one but himself, and who cares for an editor?"

How to Fatten Lambs for Market.—A correspondent of the Maine *Farmer* says that Mr. Elisha Soper, of Orland, has for years fed grain to his sheep, for the purpose of forwarding lambs, but received but little benefit therefrom. He at last thought there might be a better way, so he tried the experiment of feeding his lambs with oats, in a trough made by nailing two boards together, covering the ends, and raising it six inches from the floor. He puts in the oats, and leaves them until the lambs learn to eat, which, he says, they will do when about three weeks old. He leaves a passage for his lambs so small that his sheep cannot trouble them, both in his barn and in a yard made for the purpose, after going to pasture, and continues to feed until he sells, which is in June. He has lambs ten weeks old that will dress fifteen pounds per quarter.

Madame Vespucci.—In describing the Fifth of July celebration at Ogdensburg, the *Republican* says: "Madame Vespucci, we hear, threw open her house and grounds to the free ingress and egress of spectators, and thousands visited her gardens and beautiful walks, and very many made her acquaintance and partook of her hospitalities. These gardens and grounds have been laid out, cultivated and ornamented entirely under her direction and guidance, and they combine in themselves a degree of comprehensiveness, ingenuity, and refined taste, which is seldom, if ever, surpassed in this country." Madame Vespucci, who resides in Ogdensburgh, is the descendant of Americo Vespucci, from whom the American continent takes its name.

Sad Business.—The Hartford *Press* in paragraphing the recent elopement of a railway brakeman with the wife of a rifle-maker, discloses the following novel way of carrying on a clandestine correspondence: "The neighbors have noticed that it was a very common thing for a stick of wood to fall from the train upon which the brakeman was employed, as it passed the house where the woman resided. It is said that the husband, hearing that his wife always took particular care to pick up the fuel, thought he would examine one stick of it himself, and found that it was the vehicle bearing a note addressed as being only 26, and good looking. She leaves four children."

A Female Casabianca.—Among the passengers lost on the ill-fated Pennsylvania, was an old lady, who, after seeing her husband and children instantly killed, refused to be rescued from the wreck. She replied, when aid was offered her, that she had nothing to live for now, and preferred to share the same fate that had befallen her family. She had been blinded by the flying fragments, and was suffering much pain, yet she would not receive any assistance, but stood still on the wreck, and perished in the flames. We have this statement from a well-known citizen of Jeffersonville.—*New Albany Tribune.*

An Old Settler.—Portions of an antediluvian monster, including a molar tooth, supposed to be of the mammoth species, were unearthed at Blue Grass, Iowa, near the residence of Dr. Carpenter. This, however, writes a correspondent of the Davenport *Gazette*, is not the first discovery of similar remains in that locality, probably belonging to the same animal. In 1844 tusks were found that measured eleven feet, and molar teeth from a foot to fourteen inches in length. Some of the molar teeth discovered at that time were in almost a perfect state of preservation, the enamel being clearly discernible, as in the case of the one lately discovered.

A Sleepless Man.—The Orleans (N. Y.) *Republican* has seen a man named Jackson Baine—a farmer living some five miles from Albion—who declares that he has not slept for over fourteen months; his last nap having been taken in April, 1857. His general appearance is indicative of feeble health; his eye is restless and rolling, and his demeanor nervous in the extreme. The *Republican* says that it knows nothing personally of the truth of his statement, but one of his neighbors, who was by, gave assurance that its truth could be relied upon, and that Mrs. Baine would make affidavit to the extraordinary wakefulness of her husband.

Cost of Underdraining.—On "the Premium Farm of the Empire State," there are sixty-one miles of underdrains, all laid by the present proprietor, R. J. Swan, of Rose hill, near Geneva. The cost has been much less than usual, as drains from two and a half to three feet deep have been laid complete at an expense of 28 1-3 cents per rod. Digging, 12 1-2 cents; laying the tiles and filling the drains with ploughs, 3 cents; average cost of tiles and cartage, 13 cents. the tiles alone frequently cost 25 cents per rod, freight included.—*Country Gentleman.*]

A White Crow.—A son of ours, while picking blackberries, a few days since, in the neighborhood of this city, knocked down from a small tree with a stone and caught a perfectly *white crow*. It had lit with a flock of black crows near him, in company with another almost white. The one secured is shaped and had in every particular, according to Audubon, all the peculiarities of the black crow. It had been previously seen in the flock. It is the first white crow we had ever seen, and his like was not known to the distinguished naturalist. —*Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder.*

First White Man Born in Kentucky.—The first white man born in Kentucky is still living, and is residing in that State. His name is Captain Enoch Boone, a nephew of the great pioneer—Daniel Boone. His farm is on the Ohio River, above the mouth of Otter creek, a few miles below the mouth of Salt River. He was born shortly after Colonel Boone's second expedition to Kentucky, and is consequently greatly advanced in years, but is hale and hearty and very cheerfel, and is fond of relating the thrilling scenes which he witnessed during the early days of the "dark and bloody ground."

Interesting to those who "Bored" Kossuth.—Mr. Kossuth, the Hungarian, wrote a letter to a member of the British Parliament, dated Pittsburgh, January 22, 1852, which has just found the light. It commences: "*Dear Sir*—You have heard of the reception I met with in America. *They have bored me with triumphant entries and invitations and addresses; but by submitting to this annoying part of my mission* I had the opportunity of drawing their attention to their foreign policy."

How to Tell a Drunken Man.—If you wish to ascertain whether a man is really in liquor, put the word "municipality" in his mouth. If he can shell that word out, pronounce it plain and distinct, he is sober enough to deliver a temperance lecture, take our word for it. The words National Intelligencer are even harder to get over, and may be given to any one where the least suspicion is entertained that he is "how come you so."

Trade of Boston with New Orleans.—The trade of this city, says the Boston *Transcript*, with the great Southern emporium continues very large, and is greatly in excess of that of any other city in the United States. New York is next to Boston, but falls far short of our city in the receipts of many articles. Philadelphia and Baltimore have but a very insignificant trade with New Orleans or any other Southern city.

Miss Mitchell Discovers a Comet.—The Nantucket *Inquirer*, July 9, says that a faint telescope comet was discovered by Miss M. Mitchell of that town, on the evening of the 1st inst., in the constellation of Leo. It was also seen on the 4th, 5th, and 6th. Its position is so low that she is unable to obtain such measurements as will prove it to be a new one, or show that it is one heretofore seen.

Well Deserved Punishment.—Dr. Rutland of Stewart County, Tenn., has been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penetentiary for two years. While his wife was in the perils of childbirth, he refused to allow her any medical attention, and would not suffer even her friends and neighbors to nurse or visit her. At the end of several days Mrs. Rutland died.

Caution to Emigrants.—There is said to be an organized gang of swindling land brokers in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, who rob the emigrants by selling them counterfeit titles to lands. In Iowa there are already detected sales of land to the amount of $100,000 under these fictitious titles.

Riots in Toronto.—Serious riots occurred in Toronto on Tuesday, the 13th inst., in consequence of Orange demonstrations. A number of men were shot, but none fatally. Military were stationed at different parts of the city to preserve peace.

Hot Weather at Boston.—July 12, from ten to three o'clock was the warmest for several years. The thermometer ranged from 95 to 100 in the shade. At 4 P. M. heavy showers commenced and continued till evening.

A Growing City—At the present time there are 117 brick or stone, and 373 frame buildings—in all 490—now going up in Milwaukee, at an aggregate cost of one million one hundred thousand dollars.

Husbands Paid For.—Susan Brown has recovered $4,500 and Amanda Rhodes $1,000 from the Buffalo (N. Y.) Railroad, for the death of their respective husbands by mismanagement on that line.

The correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* writing from Florence says: "It is rather remarkable that no Italian Power ever had the slightest possession on the (American) continent, though its first four discoverers (including Verrazanno, a Florentine,) were all Italians, a significant historic illustration of the course of empire. The family of Americus, who was himself never married, is still represented in this city by the worthy descendants of an uncle. The present head of the family, a gallant young antiquary of noble presence, is in honorable employment under the Government. The original family residence is here carefully preserved, and an authentic bust of the navigator adorns the public museum."

An editor of a country paper thus humorously bids farewell to his readers: "The sheriff is waiting for us in the next room, so we have no opportunity to be pathetic. Major Nab'em says we are wanted and must go. Delinquent subscribers, you have much to answer for. Heaven may forgive you, but I never can."

A writer in the train of the Utah peace commissioners states that the system of buying and selling Indian women is carried on all along the route across the plains, among the traders and frontiersmen, as a regular established practice. Almost every white man along the route has an Indian concubine purchased, in the case of young and beautiful squaws, at as high price as three or four horses, though old and ugly ones may be had at a much less cost. Once sold to the white men, her Indian relatives renounce all further interest in her, and not merely her person, but her life, is at the disposal of her owner. When a white man gets tired of his slave wife, he ships her off and gets another. The children of these unions are totally neglected by their fathers, and grow up as they may under the care of the mothers. At all the forts along the route the young officers, settlers, and all who can afford it keep their squaws.

Albert Redfield writes from Fort Pierre, Nebraska Territory, that the Sioux are much excited on account of the treaty of the United States with the Yanktons. They claim that the lands belong to them, and protest against the Yanktons being paid anything. They are in an irritated and disturbed state of mind, and Mr. Redfield could not have transacted any business with them if it had not been for the presence of the troops. The stipulations of the Laramie treaty are not observed, nearly all the tribes being at war and depredating on one another, as well as on the whites.

A drunken sailor belonging to the schooner Hart, just outside of Chicago, went to the masthead, then to the mainmast truck, where, hanging by one hand to the slender topmast, he wrenched off the gilt ball and hurled it to a distance from the vessel's side, then sprang into the air, coming down feet foremost into the water, and after being under a long time, rose to the surface, and was rescued and taken to the hospital seriously injured. The distance jumped was one hundred and seventy feet.

The Provincial Exhibition which will be held in Toronto on the last three days of September, is looked forward to with unusual interest. A splendid building is in course of erection, and several leading agriculturists from Great Britain are expected to come out with stock to the Great National Fair. Great and expensive preparations are being made, and it is expected that the forthcoming show will exceed all its predecessors.

According to the Chicago *Times*, there is a mammoth congressional district in Wisconsin—it is the third—which extends from the line of Milwaukee County to Lake Superior, and embraces twenty or more counties, having an aggregate population of 350,000 souls and upwards of 60,000 voters. Wisconsin will probably have, under the next apportionment, eight members of Congress. She now has but three.

The boarders at a fashionable house in Cincinnati were terribly frightend a few mornings since by the discovery of a thin, yellowish liquid floating on the milk used in their coffee. In their terror they sent for a chemist who pronounced the substance to be cream. Such an article is so rarely seen at boarding houses, particularly in Cincinnatti, that but few of the boarders have any knowledge of it.

The men of a travelling circus attempted to carry off from Newport, R. I., an orphan girl of 14, who had become fascinated with their wild mode of life. But she was rescued by the mayor who arrested one of the men in the ring, and compelled him to discover the place where the child was secreted.

An exchange paper contains an advertisement by an express company of some uncalled for goods. By an accident the letter L has dropped from the word lawful, and it now reads—"Persons to whom these packages are directed are requested to come forward and pay the *awful* charges on the same."

Extensive fires have been raging in the towns of Lee and Springfield, Maine. In Springfield, a high wind prevailed, and the fire assumed an alarming aspect to the inhabitants, but rain fortunately came, and it brought a sense of security that nothing else could do.

The Common Council of Detroit propose to form a chain gang of the prisoners in jail, and make them clean up the streets and do other useful work.

There is a town out west where the church bell is ruug every day at 12 o'clock, for the people to take their quinine, as they have ague all around.

One thousand barrels of flour are contracted for in Cincinnati, Ohio, by parties in Indiana, at $3 per barrel.

The Canadian papers notice the confidence game played in various parts of the Province by Yankee sharpers.

It is estimated that not less than $100,000 worth of plain thimbles are worn out or destroyed in the United States in a year.

The quantity of land advertised to be sold under the President's proclamation, in California, in February next, is over 5,000,000 acres.

Red paint, which is a great improvement on the looks of old houses, is but an injury to the cheeks of ladies.

It is estimated that there are 4,500,000 horses in the United States, the value of which, at $75 per head, would be $337,500,000.

The yellow fever is prevailing in New Orleans to some extent. Along the Gulf shore of Louisiana, too, there is some of it.

He who greases his wheels, helps his oxen.

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We offer the following inducements to persons wishing to subscribe:

To any person remitting $2 50 in advance, we will send a splendid Steel Engraving of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York, same size as the TABLET, and convenient either for framing or binding with the volume.

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*** All Letters and Communications should be addressed, "NEW YORK TABLET," 164 William st., New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We made inquiry in the TABLET of July 3d in relation to Sheedy, who was killed by the Orangemen in Toronto. His brother writes us from that city the full particulars: "His name was Matthew Sheedy; was 23 years of age; he was born in the town of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland; emigrated to Toronto in 1850, where he resided until his death on the 19th of March, 1858. He was married and leaves a wife and two children to deplore his loss."

Will the President and Corresponding Secretary of a Catholic Society in Toledo, Ohio, who ordered the TABLET, be kind enough to send us the name of the Society of which he is President and Secretary, and to give us his own name in a legible manner.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

ANOTHER GOLD FEVER.

THE late accounts from California inform us that the "gold fever" was raging there to almost as wild an extent as in 1849, and that the same thirst for the yellow metal which had peopled that State and built up as if by magic the cities of San Francisco and Sacramento, was likely—at least for a season—to depopulate them all.

The new land of promise is in the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, along the banks of Frazer River, which empties itself into the Gulf of Georgia almost at the limit which divides our Washington Territory from British North America. Tens of thousands have already left California for the new diggings on the mere hearsay statements of some few individuals who have returned thence. The Press of San Francisco and the other Californian cities, frightened by the wholesale desertion of its subscribers, worked with might and main to stop the exodus, but the imaginary glitter of the Frazer River gold was too dazzling to be withstood. Some of the Californian journalists seeing that their readers would not go after them, wisely determined to go after their readers, packed up their types and presses and set off for Puget's Sound.

Very many of those who are madly rushing to the new mining ground will undoubtedly fall victims to their fierce desire to drag sudden wealth from the bowels of the earth. The country in general is ungenial and unproductive, the climate severe, and subject to sudden transitions from burning heat to cold, from deluging rains to parching drouth. Mining will be possible only during a very short period of the year. The months of April and March are described by travellers as very beautiful, but the month of June, so balmy here, is there a month of rain and wind. July and August are fiercely hot, and the air is thick with all sorts of stinging insects. September envelopes everything in almost impenetrable fogs which carry their darkness far into the day. November freezes the rivers, which are only broken up in April. In such a climate as that it is but too certain that many a bold miner will find a last resting place from his gold hunt on the banks of Frazer River.

The Frazer River diggings may also be mines of other things than gold. Mr. Buchanan's administration may find there a mine of difficulty between this country and England which will soon put the outrages in the Gulf into oblivion. The Hudson's Bay Company claim rights which will be particularly irksome to California miners. They insist upon the paying of a certain monthly mining license which California miners are not the men to pay if they can help it. When there will be twenty thousand of those reckless spirits in the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, that body we think will have some difficulty in obtaining all it claims. The Company, moreover, has an exclusive right to trade with the natives of the territory, which, of course, will be looked upon as an outrageous grievance by our California merchants. No ship can go up the river without having obtained a permit at Victoria, a port on the southeastern extremity of Vancouver's Island, and the permit is only granted on the condition that the Company shall supply such vessel with merchandize. A British war-steamer is stationed at the mouth of Frazer River to enforce these conditions, and it is said that, for non-observance of them, an American ship had been seized and her cargo confiscated. So if there be not a mine of outrages on our commerce sufficient to keep Mr. Secretary Cass's hands full and the tongues of our war orators going for some time, it will be the fault of the British Government in not insisting on the exclusive privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company. The boundary line between Washington Territory and New Caledonia, as yet untraced, will also create work for our diplomatists as it is insisted by some that a portion of the gold-bedded stream is within the limits of our Territory.

It is rather annoying to think that the gold-bearing territory and its rich deposits would be ours beyond the possibility of diplomatic annoyance or complication if our cry of "Fifty-four forty or fight," roared out by so many ultra-patriotic lungs in 1844, were anything more than wind.

MONASTIC ORDERS.

THE BENEDICTINES.

IF not the eldest-born of the Religious Orders, the Benedictines were the first of the four great orders who, as it were, moulded the destinies of Europe from the fifth to the sixteenth century. Monachism had existed in the West from the days of St. Jerome, but its form was altogether different from that of our communities. In fact, orders or fraternities were not known, as such, for the first century or two after the anchorets and cenobites of the Eastern deserts laid the foundations of Monachism. It is true some of the great solitaries were patriarchs in their way, such as St. Anthony, Abbot, St. Pachomius, and others, but still the communities whom their example gathered around them in the solitudes of the desert were merely so many anchorets, dwelling in separate cells, in solitary communion with their God, imitating the example of their common father whose fame for sanctity and the perfection of mortification had drawn them together, yet bound by no vows, either to God or their brethren. Each one labored alone and unseen to outdo the others in mortifying the flesh, and crucifying the ancient Adam, and they met only at certain times to worship and pray together. The Hieronymite Monks, who took their name from their patron and great model St. Jerome (in Latin, Hieronymus), were the first religious brotherhood, properly so called, that existed in the Church, but they were, as they still are, chiefly confined to the eastern countries, and never exercised any great or general influence in Western Europe. Next to them in the order of time come the Benedictines, founded by St. Benedict in the early part of the sixth century. The order opened its glorious career under circumstances of peculiar interest. Paganism, although prostrate, and apparently dead, still lived in certain remote and lonely places, scattered all over Europe. Driven from the cities and large towns, it took shelter in the forest-gloom and on the craggy mountain-top. Of the latter class was the temple of Apollo, situate on the summit of Monte Cassino, distant but a few miles from the Eternal City. Determined to rid the fair land of such a plague-spot, Benedict took up his solitary abode in the neighborhood, and preached the Gospel to those obstinate pagans with such effect that they not only forsook their false god, but broke his statue to pieces, and cut down the grove wherein their unholy rites had been celebrated. This was a trumph for Christianity, but the genius of Benedict had a greater in store, for, having long felt the want of a monastery wherein to gather his already numerous disciples under one rule, he built a stately edifice on the mountain, and on the spot where stood the far-famed temple of "the great Apollo," the first Benedictine abbey was speedily erected. This abbey, so famed in ecclesiastical history as the parent-house of that illustrious order, was named Monte Cassino from the magnificent site, and St. Benedict lived to see it the centre of a grand circle of institutions extending over the greater portion of Europe. Like most of the other orders, the first generations of the Benedictines numbered many saints, and the great patriarch had the consolation of seeing the Church enriched by the labors and edified by the virtues of his spiritual children. What was to him of far less importance, he saw kings and princes from various parts of Europe, and amongst them Tottila, the fierce king of the Goths, wending their toilsome way up the steep sides of Monte Cassino to obtain his blessing.

The labors of the Benedictines during the first centuries of their existence are all but incredible. They everywhere cleared away the forests and cultivated the then wild soil of Europe, and this to such an extent that they have been styled even by writers no way favorable to Catholicity, "the clearers of Europe." The Benedictines found the arts in a very backward state; architecture, except in Rome and some other of the old Pagan cities, had little to show. Painting and sculpture were even less advanced. Well, the sons of St. Benedict took the arts in hand. They planned and built such edifices as the world had not yet seen in ecclesiastical architecture. In the silence and seclusion of their abbeys they devoted themselves to the culture of the fine arts, and some of them attained first places amongst the painters of those days. But it was not alone by their own labors that the Benedictine monks promoted the fine arts. It was their fostering care and their munificent patronage that developed the genius of the most splendid of the early artists. The adornment and decoration of their churches employed the pencils of Lo Zingaro, and of Raphael; of Domenichino, the Caracci, Perugino, and countless others of the great masters. It has been often said, and said truly, that the Benedictines alone, by their splendid encouragement, did more for the advancement and development of Christian art than all the princes of Europe put together.

But it was not alone in the departments of painting and sculpture that the early Benedictines developed the arts. During that long period of time which elapsed between the sixth and fourteenth centuries it was in the Benedictine convents that human letters were preserved and transmitted to posterity. They were undoubtedly "the sole depositaries of learning and the arts through several centuries of ignorance;" and these monks were "the collectors and transcribers of books when a copy of the Bible was worth a king's ransom. Before the invention of printing, says a Protestant writer of our day, "every Benedictine Abbey had its own library and its *Scriptorium*, or writing-chamber, where silent monks were employed from day to day, from month to month, in making transcripts of valuable works, particularly of the Scriptures." (Hear this, O ye defamers of "the monks," ye who in the face of history accuse the Church of having ever been opposed to the diffusion of God's holy word!) "Not only do we owe to them the multiplication and diffusion of copies of the Holy Scriptures! we are indebted to them for the preservation of many classical remains of inestimable value. . . . . They were the fathers of Gothic architecture; they were the earliest illuminators and limners; and to crown their deservings under this head, the inventor of the gamut, and the first who instituted a school of music, was a Benedictine monk, Guido d'Arezzo."* Sir James Stephens, another Protestant writer, says in his Essays (p. 371)—"The greatness of the Benedictines did not, however, consist either in their agricultural skill, their prodigies of architecture, or their priceless libraries, but in their parentage of countless men and women illustrious for active piety, for wisdom in the government of mankind, for profound learning, and for that contemplative spirit, which discovers within the soul itself, things beyond the limits of the perceptible creation."

Such is Protestant testimony with regard to the Benedictine order, and, some of those writers go even farther, and say that they may be regarded as "the farmers, the thinkers and writers, the artists and the schoolmasters of mediæval Europe." Let us add to all this that the first printing-press in Italy was set up in the Benedictine Abbey of *Santa Scholastica*, and the first printing-press in England was in the Abbey of Westminster of the same order. Nearly all the grand Cathedrals of England, of which she is justly proud, were put up by the Benedictines, and yet that ungrateful nation is ever first to revile "the ignorant, lazy monks"—men, alas! whose like the world will hardly see again.

We have said little in comparison with what we might say of the great Benedictine order with all its branches (amongst others the Cistercians, the Carthusians, the Callambrosians, and the Camaldolese, but time and space will not permit. We have said enough, however, to show that this order of despised monks did more for art and civilization than the whole Protestant world has done, or will do.

* Mrs. Jameson's *Legends of the Monastic Orders*, pp. 3, 4.

PROSPECTS OF AN INDIAN WAR.—There is every likelihood of our having an addition to our manifold troubles in the shape of a war with certain tribes of our red-skinned and only original Native American brethren. A detachment of our regular troops under the command of Col. Steptoe who had entered the hunting grounds of the Spokanes in Washington territory, was set upon by the warriors of that tribe, and after having lost two officers and a number of men, was obliged to make a precipitate retreat of fifty miles. Reinforcements will be immediately sent out for the subjugation of the hostile tribe. The specimens of white "raw-material" on our borders are not calculated to increase the Indian's love for or confidence in the white man. They think less about shooting an Indian than they do about killing a wild cat.

THE MORMONS.—If we may place any confidence in despatches, the Mormon difficulty is progressing towards a pacific adjustment. The Mormon Lion is said to have been suddenly metamorphosed into a lamb. The once belligerent Brigham has, according to received accounts, settled down into a tranquillity worthy of a member of the Peace Society. The army is to enter Salt Lake City, now deserted by the Mormons, who have moved on to Provo. Notwithstanding these favorable accounts we are not as yet entirely satisfied that the Mormon question is settled, and we think it wise to wait sometime longer before we balance Brigham's account on the ledger of our political difficulties.

THE SLANDERERS AT BAY.

Our classical, Know-Nothing cotemporary, the *Express*, has at least one quality in common with Oliver Goldsmith's village schoolmaster whose most salient characteristic was that "even though vanquished he could argue still." We hope, however, for the honor of the pedagogical craft, that their representative in Sweet Auburn made a less sorry figure in such performances than does the New York Slave of the Dark-Lantern. Notwithstanding the eel-like nature (and origin no doubt) which—according to its own statement in a long rant about the Tablet—it has the good-fortune to enjoy, its squirming and wriggling are exceedingly awkward and unartistic. It would have been wiser on the part of the *Express* to have adopted the same taciturn tactics in regard to our article of last week, as it did with regard to the persecution of women by its Swedish prototypes. It should not have forgotten that discretion is the better part of valor.

The *Express* commences a column of disjointed editorial raving on that article by devoting a whole paragraph to an entirely different subject. If we could admire anything in that journal it would be the superb contempt it shows for its two or three hundred very irregular subscribers, by printing for their consumption such puerile nonsense. We can hardly think that even the readers of the *Express* relish such trash, though we are reminded that nature has formed palates to which dirt is a delicacy. The *Express* cannot expect us to take notice of such stuff; the only answer we could give to it would be the exclamation of Mr. Burchill—(to borrow once more from Goldsmith)—between each lung-full of nonsense poured forth by the amiable and truthful Miss Amelia Sophia Wilhelmina Skeggs.

We never expected that our denial, however categorical, our proofs, however conclusive, would—we will not say, convince, for its article shows it is convinced—bring the *Express* to publish an acknowledgment that it had circulated a shameful and unfounded slander. Had the calumny been merely published in that paper we would never have noticed it, but it made its way into journals for which—their anti-Catholic prejudices apart—we entertained a certain amount of respect. Journals of standing have aided us in branding the slanderer by placing our denial in full, and with their adhesion before their readers. The *Tribune* makes reparation, rather tardy, it is true, but "better late than never." Even the *Sunday Times* makes the *amende honorable*, and its remarks are barbed with sharp denunciation of those who fabricate such calumnies. So that what such papers as the *Express*—and its confreres whose wits have gone to grass in the rural districts—may say, or feign to think, makes very little difference to us. The extent of their united circulation is not such as to make them desirable mediums for giving publicity to anything. And if we allude to the editorial gymnastics, argumentative gyrations, and wonderful discutatory tourbillons of the Know-Kothing *paillasse*, it is merely to show our readers what tricks our cotemporary is reduced to by its constitutional *veritophobia*.

The *Express* denies the distinct charges which we made against it; that was to be expected; it is not the first criminal who entered a plea of not guilty. It insists that it has made no "misstatements in the case which are not borne out by the naked facts." This certainly is the first time we have heard of *misstatements borne out by facts*. To the charge of ignorance of the facts of the case, it replies in the "You're another" style of argument. It excuses itself for not knowing whether Chester is in Delaware County, New York, or in the Pennsylvania County of the same name, by a plea of "carelessness." To the accusation of attempting to pass off an unfounded newspaper account as a sworn affidavit, it replies by re-publishing the statement, and again heading it—what it is not—"*Affidavit of Joanna Conner*," but this time—as if struck by some slight feeling of shame, the title is what is technically known as a "side-head." Our professional brethren will appreciate the difference.

The mythical village of "Jay Mills" exists only in the imagination of the *Express*.

We have nothing to do with what Mr. Baldwin, be he justice of the peace, *Coram* and *Custos Rotulorum* to boot, *authorises* individuals, unknown to the public and to us, to state with regard to the matter, and we pass to the original calumniator—the Media *American*—to whom the *Express* "hands us over." This sheet which gives neither the names of its publishers nor that of its "editor"—they are probably too much ashamed of themselves and of their sheet to make themselves known to the public—makes our article the subject of three columns and a half of what serves for editorial in the rural districts. From this string of unwary prose we learn:

I. That Joanna Conner has published a card in refutation of all the charges made in her name by the Media paper.

II. That, as the Reverend Mr. Haviland stated in his letter, the calumny "was not published by any other journal in the county." The Media *American* acknowledges the fact and "leaves its readers to judge of the reason." We are at a loss to discover any other than that the journals of Delaware County—the Media *American* always excepted—are too respectable to give a place in their columns to patent slander.

III. That an affidavit of Joanna Conner has not only never been published but does not exist.

Will the *Express* and the Media nameless sheet—*arcadès ambo*—be able to "argue still" after having perused the following:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Chester, Delaware Co., Pa., July 13, 1858.

Dear Sir:—A copy of the N. Y. *Express* of the 8th inst. has been forwarded to me by a friend a few days ago, containing some strange remarks on my card to you regarding the calumny published lately in its columns against what it was pleased to call a "Romish priest, at Chester, Delaware Co." The pressure of my clerical duties prevented me until now from noticing them, and though my time for reading the public prints each day is very limited, still I think it a duty which I owe to the public not to let these remarks pass unnoticed. An attack aimed at one of my Rev. Brethren engaged in the active duties of the ministry, no matter what may be the place of his birth, I regard as indirectly aimed also at myself, and deeming the character of a Priest as dear to himself, and the people entrusted to his pastoral charge, as his life is, I repel with indignant scorn every attempt to blacken it from whatever source it may emanate. There is not a *genuine* American citizen in the Union, whether Catholic or Protestant, I feel convinced, but will coincide with me in adopting that course, inasmuch as they have a horror for oppression and calumny in whatever part of this free country any of her degenerate children should endeavor to use them for their own base and selfish purposes.

The first remark is as follows: "That the charge of woman-beating is not denied by the "brute of a priest himself, but by a Mr. Haviland, who (Jesuit-like) is gratuitously thrust into the controversy." In reply to this I must say that the Rev. Pastor himself *was one of those of whom I stated in my card I had made a strict enquiry* regarding the calumny, and I still have on hands *a letter from him to me on the subject*, out of which I extract the following: "*There is not a word of truth in all which they put under her* (Joanna Conner's) *name in the Media paper*," and hence it was false to say that it was not denied by the "clergyman" himself.

It states that no charge was made against A. Haviland, &c. Here is another falsehood, inasmuch as A. Haviland is the only priest at Chester, and in a preceding part of the same article it states that a Romish Priest at Chester, Delaware Co., had been guilty of whipping, &c., to which I refer the Reader.

Yours faithfully, A. Haviland.

The case now stands thus. To sustain the calumny we find:

I. The gratuitous statement of an anonymous publication.

Against it we have:

I. The extract from the letter of the Rev. Mr. Maugin.

II. The absence of the pretended affidavit.

III. The published card of Joanna Conner, refuting the statements of the Media *American*.

IV. The testimony of the Rev. Mr. Haviland.

We will make no further comments but leave all truth-loving citizens to form their own opinions of the disgraceful shifts which the *Express*, the Media *American* and the other organs of a gasping faction are unscrupulous enough to employ in the vain hope of making political capital.

The Telegraph Squadron.—We have at last received news from the Telegraph fleet which rather tends to confirm the general opinion that the present effort to lay the wire will not be attended with success. The captain of the ship *Alice Munroe* reports having met the *Niagara* and the British steamer *Gorgon* on the 27th of last month in latitude 52 degrees, five minutes north, longitude 33 degrees, 15 minutes west. His vessel was boarded by a lieutenant from the *Niagara* and Mr. C. W. Field, who informed him that two unsuccessful attempts to lay the cable had been made. On their second essay they had lain forty miles of the cable when the communication suddenly ceased. The fleet had experienced very severe weather and was sixteen days in reaching the rendezvous in mid-ocean. The Captain says that Mr. Field seemed in excellent spirits, and still believed in the success of the enterprise. Mr. Field's confidence is certainly not shared by by the public in general.

Mexico.—The despatches from Washington announce that an order of recall has been despatched by special messenger to Mr. Forsyth, our troublesome and trouble-breeding minister to Mexico. Mr. Forsyth's protest against the tax levied by the Mexican Government on natives and foreign residents has not been sustained by the representatives of the other powers. Mr. Forsyth not only advises his own countrymen not to pay the tax but takes under his officious protection the subjects of the Czar. A Russian jeweller who, having married an American lady, claims to be an American citizen, and who has amassed immense wealth in Mexico, was advised by Mr. Forsyth to refuse to pay the insignificant sum to which the tax amounted. He refused, was compelled to pay, banished and will sustain heavy pecuniary loss by his silly conduct. Mr. Forsyth got him into the scrape but will be unable to get him out of it. However, the sooner our government gets Mr. Forsyth out of Mexico, the better.

Know-Nothingism of the "Express."—Our classic cotemporary, the *Express* is, without doubt, highly qualified to represent the Know-Nothings. It seems to know as little about the English language as it does about the geography of the United States. The following is a sample of its grammatical precision:

The church, the Sabbath school, and the domestic circle *is* the right place for all that *belongs* to any particular household of religious faith.

Is the writer in the *Express*, who has an enthusiastic love and admiration for the Common Schools, a specimen of what they can turn out in the way of grammarians? If so, he would be perfectly justified in anathematizing his teachers. Should he, instead of insisting that Catholics should be forced to read the Protestant Bible, mind his own business and devote his leisure to cultivating a more intimate acquaintance with the mysteries of Lindley Murray, his time would be much more wisely employed.

The "Way" of the Revival.—We have hoped for some time past that those journals who took a special—not to say pecuniary—interest in the late but not lamented revival, would publish an extra containing information with regard to it, whether it had set out for that bourne whence no revival returns, what side the pious and Awful Gardner is on at present, &c. We find, however, in a daily paper an item which throws a little light on the question. The "Way of Life," the organ of the Revival, has gone the way of all flesh. The disease by which it was thus early cut off was that cholera infantum of newspapers—want of funds. Its demise was hastened by some of its employees using for their own consumption the financial nourishment necessary to its infantile feebleness. The Editor of the "Way of Life" was lately attached to the editorial corps of the N. Y. *Tribune*.

A Ladies' Fair for the benefit of St. Mary's Church, Cold Spring, New York, will open on the first Monday in August.

The undersigned beg to inform the clergy and laity of the United States that with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York they have formed themselves into a congregation, under the title of "The Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle," with a view to the more vigorous prosecution of the missions and other labors of the apostolic ministry in which they have been engaged for some years past. Their course of missions for the ensuing season will commence in the latter part of September, and in the meanwhile applications for missions should be addressed to the Rev. I. T. Hecker, No. 23 Rutger's Place, new York City.

I. T. Hecker.
A. F. Hewit.
Geo. Deshon.
F. A. Baker.

The Force of Habit.—The *Express* has got into difficulty. A suit for libel has been commenced against the proprietors of that journal by a certain "class-leader" who, in connection with a Revival preacher, dignified with the title of the "American Spurgeon," has been accused of effecting the ruin of a young person belonging to the congregation in which he officiated.

Does the Cap Fit?—A Sunday cotemporary seems somewhat inclined to cry out before any one strikes it. However, if it finds that the head-piece is about the measure of its cranium we see no good reason why it should not put it on.

The Exhibition and the distribution of premiums to the pupils of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, will take place at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, July 20. Tickets 25 cts.

Mr. Ferguson, the celebrated Irish Piper, has just closed a successful engagement in Montreal, and is, we understand, about to visit St. John, N. B., where he will meet with a hearty welcome.

It will be seen by reference to our sixteenth page, that the Messrs. Sadliers announce the early publication of two new Arithmetics: *The American Primary Arithmetic*, and the *American Practical Arithmetic*, with new analytical methods for the solution of arithmetical problems. Both these works are by Dr. Burke, designed for the use of pupils of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and are got out under their immediate supervision.

The *Practical Arithmetic* will be one of the best ever published in this country. Great care has been taken to have it perfect in every particular. Over fourteen hundred problems are given, and the Analytical methods are entirely new. We have no doubt that these Arithmetics will become standard works. They are the first of the kind published by a Catholic House in this country, and, we understand, that large orders have already been received from Schools and Colleges in various parts of the United States and Canada. Educational establishments will do well to send in their orders early in order that the Publishers may be prepared to supply them without delay.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Salem, Mass.—Our late respected Agent in Salem, Mass., Mr. Timothy J. Donovan, having chosen Montreal for his future residence, we have appointed Mr. Daniel O'Donnell as our Agent for Salem and vicinity. We cannot let this opportunity pass without returning our sincere thanks to Mr. Donovan, and wishing him every success and happiness in his new home.

Mr. Daniel Finn is appointed our Special Agent for the State of Michigan to canvass and collect for the Tablet. He has also a good assortment of Books or sale.

Mr. Leonard is authorized to collect and canvass for the Tablet in Carmansville, Manhattanville, &c.

Mr. Eugene Coleman, Bookseller, 27 1-2 Madison street, New York, is duly authorized to solicit Subscribers and Advertisements for the Tablet.

TRAVELLING AGENTS FOR THE N. Y. TABLET.

Ohio & Indiana.....Michael Falvey.
Ohio & Illinois.....John Graham.
Rhode Island & Conn...Charles O'Neill.
New York.....D. O'Sullivan.

Colleges, Academies and Schools in want of Premiums, should examine our Catalogue of Publications on our 16th page, and send in their orders immediately to insure early attention. Our books can be had in various colors and styles of binding. A liberal discount given to Colleges, Institutions, &c.

Wanted—A Catholic Gentleman to take charge of a Day School and play on the Organ. Address Rev. James Carney, Mt. Savage, Md.

Literature.

TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN'S (commonly called Tadhg Gaelach) PIOUS MISCELLANY. Dublin: JOHN O'DALY. 1858.

We are indebted to that enterprising Irish publisher and excellent Gaelic scholar, John O'Daly, Esq., of Dublin, for a copy of the above work. From fertile Ossory to the iron-bound cliffs of O'Driscoll's country, there are few among the native population who have not listened with rapture to the village sage, or pedagogue, as he gave forth, in unbroken strains, detached portions of the "Miscellany." A wild and wayward life did this peasant poet of ours lead during the period of his early manhood; but it is pleasant to relate that though he placed the fear of God on his left hand for many a year, yet in the end was he seized with true repentance, and that in order to atone for early follies he has left behind him a pious legacy which has been justly held in high respect and veneration. O'Sullivan did not confine himself exclusively to productions such as these to be found in the "Miscellany." He wrote a variety of poems, elegiac, amatory and political, which are about being collected. His Elegy on the death of Denis McCarthy of Ballea, in the County of Cork, has always been regarded as a masterpiece.

Our poet usually resided among the farmers inhabiting that portion of the county of Waterford extending from the foot of the Comragh Mountains to the city of that name. He lived to a ripe old age, but we regret to say, that neither the precise period of his death, nor the place of his interment, can be precisely pointed out. His death, however, must be anterior to the present century, for in the year 1800, a brother bard, named McNamara—probably son to the celebrated Irish poet of that name, who wrote a mock Æneid in Irish, and was Gaelic preceptor to Prince Charles Edward—wrote his epitaph. Some Irish scholars are of opinion that the subject of the present notice was brother to Owen Roe O'Sullivan, of Sliabh Luachra, in Kerry, who died in 1784, and who has not been inaptly termed "The Burns of Ireland," but this opinion we are unwilling to adopt.

A passage in the introduction prevents our making some remarks, to the effect that all Irish works should henceforward be printed exclusively in Gaelic characters. The time has happily arrived when Roman characters should be completely laid aside and for ever. In the meantime we take this opportunity of congratulating the Editor and Publisher of the present little volume on the rapid strides making by the ancient tongue among all ranks and classes of the Irish people. When that long-wished-for object is attained, few will be entitled to higher or more well-merited praise than himself. Has not the idea occurred to him, as well as to ourselves, that O'Molloy's famous prediction is at length about being verified, and that the day is not far distant when—

"The Gaelic shall be in high repute
In Dublin of the Goblets of rosy wine?"

LA VERDAD CATOLICA. Havana, Cuba.

We have already announced the publication of this Magazine, devoted to the dissemination of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and especially dedicated to the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The number before us, for the 20th of June, is the fourth that has appeared. It contains a very good discussion of the Question of Progress, an article on the Mediation of the Blessed Virgin, a sermon on the Sacred Heart of Jesus, an article on Catholic Truth, and a continuation of the translation of Cardinal Wiseman's great work, Fabiola. These articles are all written with ability, and in a fresh and pleasing style. In the article on Catholic Truth, we are sorry to observe that the writer talks of Catholic Truth inspiring Bacon, Pascal, Malebranche and Leibnitz, Copernicus, Galileo and Newton. Of these men Malebranche alone was *inspired* by Catholic Truth; Bacon, Leibnitz and Newton were not Catholics, and Pascal was a Jansenist. Such men could hardly experience the inspiration of that Catholic Truth which they denied.

The Magazine is printed in a manner that does honor to Havana—and has our best wishes for its success.

Received.

We have received from Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. the "History of the Inductive Sciences from the earliest to the present time," by William Whewell, D. D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in two neatly printed and tastefully bound volumes. This is the third edition of the work. It is in the hands of our reviewer.

Mr. P. O'SHEA has laid on our table the celebrated work of Saint Francis de Sales, the "Love of God." It will be recurred to in an early number.

We have received the Fourteenth Annual Catalogue of the University of Notre Dame, Ind. This institution, we are happy to state, is in a most flourishing condition. The course of study has been methodized, and a course of reading in Latin and Greek Patristic literature and eloquence, in the noble lyrics and hymnology of the Church, and in Christian poetry generally, has been introduced into the studies of the last two years.

Messrs. JOHN MURPHY & Co. have sent us the Catalogue of the officers and students of Loyola College, Baltimore, for the Academic year, 1857–8.

We are under obligations to the Faculty of St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, for a Catalogue of the officers and students of that institution for 1857–8.

[Translated for the NEW YORK TABLET.]

OUR PROVERBS.

VIII.

EVERY ROAD LEADS TO ROME.

Vocation and Salvation.

I. Rome, the city of cities. Rome so long the capital of the civilized world and since our Lord's time the capital of Christendom. Rome here represents what it really is, the centre of all truth, the source, consequently, of all virtue and of all true felicity. Hence when we say "Every road leads to Rome" we mean (laying aside all secondary applications) that in whatever position God has placed us, whether it is ours to toil painfully up the steep and rugged path, or to journey on smoothly and pleasantly with flowers springing beneath our feet at every step we take, still, at the end of the road, that is to say, at the term of our existence, we may, and must, arrive at the Rome of the other life, the heavenly Jerusalem. But that is not all. The soldier returning joyously *home* with his discharge in his pocket, cares little for the distance he has to go; he has no sooner commenced his journey than he sees, in imagination, the dear scenes and the beloved friends whom he is to leave no more. They seem to travel with him; he can almost speak to them, and no matter how long the journey may be, he heeds it not, for the joys of his arrival are ever before him. So it is with the Christian, who, following the path marked out for him by Providence, sees only the place of his destination, and so entirely is he occupied with the thought of it, that he lives on it, so to speak. It is to God that he is going, and it is God himself who gives him strength and courage to keep on his rugged toilsome way. Oh! how sweet it is to travel, when one is sure of arriving; and what matter what road we take when the ever-open eye of faith beholds, at the end of the journey, the eternal crown promised to those who shall persevere unto the end!

II. *Every road, then, leads to Rome.* There are, however, two conditions to this. Every *road* does not lead every *person* thither. It is necessary, in the first place, that we be on the road on which God has placed us, and not one which we have chosen for ourselves. You have all heard of such a thing as *Vocation*, my friends. Well! this is just the place to say something of it.

Vocation means *calling*. Each man has his vocation; that is to say, that God calls him to such or such a state. This one is called to the direct service of God in a religious life; that one, in the marriage state, must likewise serve God, though not so immediately: some are brought forth, by circumstances which God alone has combined, from the humble condition of their fathers; others, on the contrary, are to remain in it. Vocations are not absolutely marked out for every one; but he who consults his natural dispositions, who, above all, takes the advice of his parents, and who, before God, makes choice of a state wherein his salvation is not impossible, he is faithful to his vocation; he is in the way in which God wills him to be; that way will bring him to his destined end. But if, through ambition, you quit the modest career to which you were born, and in which you have a reasonable prospect of success;—if, feeling yourself called to the honor of the priesthood, you basely close your heart against the heavenly voice which calls you, and rashly plunge into the busy world;—if, on the other hand, having none of the qualities necessary for a good priest, you embrace the sacred ministry from human motives, and with the unworthy hope of making an easy living;—then you fail in your vocation; you are no longer in the right way, in that way which leads to God, which is, in fact, God, as He himself tells us: *I am the way, the truth and the life.* How hard it will be for you to reach Rome if you set out for it by the wrong road! O parents, beware of opposing the true vocation of your children. Remember that, by doing so, you often run the risk of endangering their salvation.

III. To be in the way appointed for us, is, then, the first condition to secure our safe arrival. The second is that, being in this way, we walk steadily on. The traveller who, while half way from the Eternal City, would set down by the roadside, and say: *Every road leads to Rome*, do you think he would ever get there? It is not on horseback, nor in a carriage, dear friends, that we are to work out our salvation, but simply *on foot*. We are on the road; well, let us walk on, and we shall arrive. God does much for us: he places us in the right way; he provides, all along the road, food to support us, sleep to recruit our strength, the sun to give us light, rain and dew to refresh us. At times even storms arise, to teach us that we are not yet in the land of rest. When fatigue overpowers us, one look raised to Heaven obtains us new strength. Behold what God does for us; but all that, on condition that we journey on. Our salvation cannot be effected without our own co-operation. God wills that we should be his fellow-laborers in that great work, and we do not say that we *receive* our salvation but that we *work out* our salvation.

Acceptance of every position which God assigns to us;—obedience to our vocation;—courageous co-operation in effecting our own salvation: behold the three lessons furnished by our Proverb. Understood in these ways, it is very true that *Every road leads to Rome.*

THE SOCIETY OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD.

[*Translated from the German of the Wahrheitz-Freund for the* N. Y. TABLET.]

IX.—WANTS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF ITS OBJECT.

These are of two different sorts: Firstly, in reference to the administration of the Society. Although all the officers of the same, from the director of each individual Association to the members of the Central Council, render their services gratuitously, nevertheless divers necessary expenses are incurred by the continual active correspondence, the printing and sending abroad of the annals of the Society, as also the medals and pictures of reception which are distributed among all its members and associates. All these expenses are defrayed from the fund of the Society; consequently no one is obliged, separately, to pay for such articles. Secondly, in reference to the exercise of its activity in Pagan countries. In this respect, considerably greater wants present themselves, such as the sending and support of Missionary Priests, of Sisters of Mercy and others; for baptizing, taking care of and educating the little ones; purchasing or building of spacious houses, to shelter the destitute children; their clothing, nourishment, &c. Here I recollect a beautiful example, how a atholic child, though but very young in years, called to mind the last mentioned of these wants. Among the German Catholic congregation in Boston, I knew a little boy, four years old, whose mother monthly brought me five cents instead of one for his contribution. One day, coming to me as usual, she said to me with joyful emotion: "To-day as I was in the act of leaving the house to go to Church, I said to my little one: 'Henry I am now going to bring to the Rev. Pastor your monthly contribution for the Pagan children.' He replied (handing me a piece of bread and butter, which he then had in his hands), 'here, mother, take this with you, perhaps the children are hungry too.'"

X.—INTRODUCTION OF THE SOCIETY.

The foregoing information relating to the Association should be communicated to the children assembled in school, in a cordial, clear and simple style; immediately the Sunday following, this charitable Institution should be recommended to the assembled congregation in an impressive sermon delivered on the occasion; parents in particular should be exhorted to become interested in this charitable work, which would, in the course of time, become a source of blessings to themselves and their children; they should finally be admonished on that day to inform their children how many they would wish to have enrolled in the Association. On Monday (the day following), the Rev. Pastor, or another priest appointed by him, should then visit all his schools for the purpose of interrogating the children one after another, if, with their parent's consent, they desired to be received into the Association. The assembled children may at the same time tell the names of those of their brothers and sisters wishing also to be numbered amongst the members of the Society, and are either as yet too young to attend school, or who have already completed their scholastic years, unless the latter prefer to give in their names personally. Having ascertained and arranged matters in this manner, the Rev. Pastor or the chosen director of the Association may select the best and most zealous of the boys and girls, appointing the former as collectors among the boys and the latter as collectresses among the girls. Afterwards a list should be given to them with the names of those belonging to their respective sections; as far as may be convenient, every section should be formed of those children who live nearest to their collector or collectress. As soon as a Diocesan Council of the Association has been appointed in the bishopric, it should be informed of the entire number of members and associates, in order that it may demand a corresponding number of medals pictures of reception, and annals of the Association from the Auxiliary Council established in that country. As long as none of these latter councils exist in the United States, application can be made to the Rev. Mr. Daniel, Montreal Seminary, Canada, who will send those things, which are always delivered gratuitously.

XI.—RECEPTION INTO THE SOCIETY.

A considerable number of sections being arranged, and having received a sufficient number of medals, &c., the Rev. Director of the Association should assemble, on the next appropriate Sunday or festival-day, all the members and associates around the Altar or Communion rail and thereabouts, for their solemn reception and blessing in presence of their parents and the whole congregation, who are thereby greatly rejoiced and edified. Prayers, expressly composed for the Association, are recited on the occasion, at which the children by a favor of our Holy Father Pius IX., granted on the 6th April, 1856, gain an indulgence of seven years.

The Rev. Director places on the necks of all the inscribed members and associates kneeling at the Communion rail the medals, and hands the pictures of reception, signed with the names, and bound in bundles of twelve each, to the presidents of the sections, who afterwards distribute them to the members of their respective sections. To hand these pictures to every one would cause confusion and take too much time. In the meanwhile the choir may sing the psalm *Laudate pueri Dominum.* The solemn reception thus described though always extremely pleasing and edifying, is the more so, if the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese on some convenient occasion would perform it as I witnessed it three years ago in the Church of the Catholic Germans at Boston on the day of Confirmation, when the Right Rev. Bishop T. B. Fitzpatrick at my demand was most willingly pleased immediately after administering Confirmation, to perform the ceremony above described, to the exceeding satisfaction and delight of the children as well as of their parents and the whole congregation.

THE WIFE.

She knelt beside his dying bed,
By friends forsaken now,
And gently raised his aching head,
And wiped his fevered brow;
She paused not for the vanished years,
Which sorrow had made dim,
She thought not of her blinding tears,
Save those which fell for him.

She had been loved in early youth,
But love had long been gone,
And yet she mourned his vanished truth,
And brokenly lived on.
He was the father of her boy,
And could she think but ill
Of one so near—her pride—her joy?—
Ah, no! she loved him still.

And now deserted and despised
By those who caused his fall,
Her woman's heart, so little prized,
Forgave and pitied all,
The flower his haughty hand had cast,
To wither in its bloom,
Tho' worn and wan was still the last
To deck his lonely tomb.

A SHADOW.

BY MISS A. PROCTOR.

What lack the valleys and mountains
That once were green and gay?
What lack the babbling fountains?
Their voice is sad to-day.
Only the sound of a voice,
Tender and sweet and low,
That made the earth rejoice,
A year ago!

What lack the tender flowers?
A shadow is on the sun:
What lack the merry hours,
That I long that they were done?
Only two smiling eyes,
That told of joy and mirth;
They are shining in the skies,
I mourn on earth!

What lacks my heart, that makes it
So weary and full of pain,
That trembling Hope forsakes it,
Never to come again?
Only another heart,
Tender and all mine own,
In the still grave it lies,
I weep alone!

"BROWNSON'S REVIEW" ON CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY'S DECISION.

"Mr. O'Flanagan," remarked Dieffenbach, "observed the other evening, that his religion has nothing to do with his politics. I understood him to mean that his politics are independent of his religion, and that in the political order he may hold or do anything he pleases, whether it does or does not accord with the doctrine and precepts of his Church. I have heard many Catholics, even some earnest, practical Catholics, say the same; but I always presume that they speak without really meaning what they say."

"In this instance, at least," replied O'Flanagan, "I mean what I say. My political opinions and conduct are my own, dictated by my own sense of justice and expediency, not by my church or my clergy, whose functions are purely spiritual, and who have no authority in the temporal order."

"There were," rejoined Dieffenbach, "in the time of Leo X., certain pretended philosophers who took it into their heads to assert, that the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, though theologically true, is philosophically false. The Pope condemned them, and asserted that nothing can be true in philosophy that is false in theology, or true in theology that is false in philosophy. One truth cannot contradict another; philosophy does not include Catholic theology, but Catholic theology includes philosophy; nature does not include grace, but grace includes nature; the natural virtues do not include the supernatural, but the supernatural include the natural. So politics do not include religion, but religion includes politics. To fail in political morality is to fail in religion itself, for the basis of all specific political morality is in the precept, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; and if a man love not his brother, that is, his neighbor, whom he hath seen, how shall he love God whom he hath not seen?' If there be a moral right in politics, then, though a man's politics may have nothing to do with his religion, yet his religion, as his supreme law of conscience, has something, and indeed much, to do with his politics. Mr. O'Flanagan will allow me to say with all respect, that he would have spoken more like a good Catholic, as he no doubt is, if he had said his religion is independent of his politics, and gives the law to them, instead of receiving it from them."

"There are," answered O'Flanagan, "two orders, the spiritual and the temporal, each independent and supreme in its own order. In the spiritual order the authority of the Church is supreme; in the temporal order the supreme authority is vested in the state; and in that order, I am free to do whatever the state permits, or does not prohibit. As a citizen of a democratic state, I share the political sovereignty, and have in my political opinions and actions all the freedom and independence which belongs to that sovereignty."

"In so far as the civil order is concerned, I concede it," said Winslow, "but the question is not not there. The civil order cannot call a man to an account for what it permits, but a man may nevertheless be accountable in the spiritual order for things done in the temporal. Mr. O'Flanagan says well, that there are two orders, each independent and supreme in its own order, but it does not follow from this that one order may not be dependent in relation to another and a superior order. The temporal order is inferior to the spiritual order, and is on all sides bounded by it. This is so not by positive ordination, but in the very nature of things, and even God himself cannot make it otherwise. This is the point which, it seems to me, some Catholics overlook. *Brownson's Review*, in controverting the opinion that free negroes, citizens of a particular State, are not citizens of the United States, delivered by the Chief Justice in the Dred Scott case, says: 'We regret that in giving the opinion of the Court the learned Judge did not recollect what he is taught by his religion, namely, the unity of the race, that all men by the natural law are equal, that negroes are men, and therefore, as to their rights, must be regarded as standing on the same footing with white men, where there is no positive or municipal law that degrades them.' To this a Catholic journalist replies, with apparently general approbation, 'that the Reviewer would do well to remember that the Chief Justice occupies his seat to administer the law according to the Constitution of the United States, not to execute the ordinances and decrees of the Council of Trent.' That reply, if it means anything, means that a Catholic judge is not bound in his official character by his religion. Nobody is silly enough to pretend that a Chief Justice of the United States has it for his official duty to execute the ordinances and decrees of the Council of Trent; but the question raised is, whether a Catholic judge can administer judicially the civil law or sit under a civil constitution that brings him into conflict with the ordinances and decrees, the doctrine and discipline of his Church?"

"It is not certain that the objection of the Reviewer is well founded," rejoined O'Flanagan, "and it may be, that the opinion of the Court is compatible with our religion. The Catholic journals argued well against the Reviewer, that Chief Justice Taney, brought up a Catholic from his infancy, should be presumed to know and to respect his religion as well and as much as a recent convert, notorious for the eccentricity of his opinions, and the grievous errors of all sorts into which he has fallen in the course of his life."

"That was well argued on Protestant principles," replied Dieffenbach, "but very badly argued on Catholic principles. Protestantism is based on the opinion of men, but Catholicity reposes on the word of God, and Catholics have an infallible method of determining what that word is, without drawing invidious comparisons between individuals, whether eminent or not. Neither Chief Justice Taney nor the Editor of *Brownson's Review* is an authority in Catholic doctrine, and if the question arises, which of them represents that doctrine truly, the appeal must be to a standard independent of them both. Judge Taney is, no doubt, an eminent jurist, but it does not follow from that fact that he is an eminent theologian. There have been many able jurists who could not be accepted as authority in Catholic doctrine, such as Ulpian and Papinian, Domat, Mansfield, Blackstone, Marshall, Kent, and Story. A man may be eminent in one line without being eminent in every line. Count Boniface was, no doubt, superior as a military man to St. Augustine, but probably several degrees below him as a theologian. A man may have been a Catholic from his infancy up, without being a Father or a Doctor of a Church, and I have never heard that Chief Justice Taney has distinguished himself by his theological attainments or proficiency. The principle assumed by the journals is invidious, and opposed to that freedom of thought and criticism which our religion allows. It would invest eminent jurists or civilians, who may have devoted no special study to theology, with Papal prerogatives and immunities with regard to all humbler or less eminent individuals. It is an ungenerous and unmanly attempt to silence every modest man by an appeal to the *argumentum ad verecundiam*—an argument seldom resorted to when other arguments can be had."

"I raise no question," said Winslow, "between the Chief Justice and the Reviewer. I do not censure or defend either. The question I raise is, as to the justice of the reply the Catholic journalist gave to the Reviewer, which was, as I understand it, that a Catholic judge is not bound in his official character to consult the teachings of his religion, and may administer the civil law although it conflicts with the doctrine and precepts of his Church. If we accept the principle of that reply, a Christian might have officiated as judge under Nero, Decius, or Diocletian, and doomed his fellow-Christians for being Christians to the amphitheatre, or to any of the various forms of torture and death authorized by the laws of the empire; or a Catholic might have sat on the bench under Elizabeth, and sentenced the priests of his Church to be tortured, hung, drawn, and quartered, for daring to perform the proper offices of their priesthood. That may be so, and it may be that it is because I am only a convert, and too green as a Catholic to see its lawfulness, but as at present informed I cannot admit it. It strikes me that no Catholic can hold an office that requires him to act against his religion; and if the constitution and laws of the Union really do require the judge to go against his religion, the least he can do is to resign his seat, for under a constitution and laws that really do that, no Catholic can hold office."

"The case made by the Reviewer can be disposed of without raising the question as to the mutual relation of the two powers," said De Bonneville.

"But not the case made by the Catholic Journalist in his flippant reply to the Reviewer," replied Dieffenbach.

"The Chief Justice is an officer of the Civil, not of the Ecclesiastical Court, and his duty is to declare and apply the civil law, the law of his own court, as he finds it," replied O'Flanagan.

"The law by which priests were hung in England under Elizabeth, was a civil and not an ecclesiastical law," replied Dieffenbach. "Technically they were not sentenced and executed for performing their priestly functions, but for treason, because the civil law made the performance of those functions treason against the crown. Treason is a civil offence, and punishable in all States by the civil authority. The judge, therefore, in sentencing the priest sentences him directly for a civil offence, and only indirectly for performing the offices of his Church. Could a Catholic judge plead that at the bar of conscience, in justification of his having, in fact, sentenced the priests of his Church to be hung, drawn, and quartered, for doing that which by the law of God is no offence, but for them a right and a duty?"

"The judge holds under the civil law, and his duty is to interpret it and apply it faithfully to the case before the court," rejoined O'Flanagan. "If the law is unjust, the legislative, not the judicial authority, is responsible."

"I am not prepared to say as much as that," answered De Bonneville. "The judge is bound to take into consideration the justice of the law, and to interpret it in accordance with natural right, so far as he can without violence to the text. The Reviewer did not complain of the Chief Justice that he did not follow the Council of Trent *against* the Constitution, but that he did not remember, in interpreting the language, or more properly the silence, of the Constitution touching negro citizenship, what his religion teaches him, and what as a Catholic he holds and must hold, namely, that negroes are men, that all men are equal before the law of nature, and therefore as men, negroes and whites stand on the same footing of equality. The legal presumption, then, must be in favor of equality, and therefore in favor of negro citizenship. If negroes are men, and all men are equal as men, then free negroes and whites are equal as citizens, unless the contrary is expressly ordained by the Constitution. Free negroes, citizens of a particular State, are citizens of the United States, unless expressly excluded by the text of the Constitution itself. Had the Chief Justice remembered the great doctrine of the unity of the race and the equality of all men before the law of nature, which the Constitution left him free to do, and which his religion required him to do, he would have seen that the presumptions in the case were in favor of equality, and therefore, that he must decide in favor of negro citizenship, because, as every one knows, there is, as a matter of fact, nothing in the letter of the Constitution against it."

"The court," replied O'Flanagan, "does not make, and has no power to make the Constitution; it only declares what it is, according to the true intent and meaning of the sovereign will that ordains it. It has nothing to do with speculations on the unity or diversity of the race, with the abstract law of nature, or the abstruse and subtile distinctions of scholastic theology. It looks solely to the intent and meaning of the sovereign people in forming the Constitution. The legal method of ascertaining this meaning is to consult what was the sentiment of the civilized world at the time when the Constitution was made, of the Convention that drew it up, and of the people who ratified it. This sentiment touching the negro race at the time did not treat negroes as the equals of the whites; it branded them as an inferior race, and regarded them not as men, but as merchandise that might be bought and sold in the market as any other species of merchandise. It is preposterous to suppose that the white race entertaining this sentiment could for a moment think of placing persons of the negro race on a footing of equality with themselves, or of conferring on them the rights of citizens under the new government they were forming. The presumption then is against negro citizenship, and the rule is to interpret the Constitution against it as far as it can be without violence to the text. So at least reasons the Chief Justice, and what lawyer will say that his reasoning is not true legal reasoning?"

"The facts," said Winslow, "are not precisely as the court assumes. The sounder sentiment of the civilized world at the time did not deny, and in fact it had never denied negroes to be men, sprung alike with the white race from Adam and Eve. With a Catholic judge the sentiment of the Catholic Church must count for something in determining the sentiment of the civilized world, and that sentiment had always treated negroes as men, having under the law of nature and the law of grace equal rights. The Popes as early as 1482 had positively forbidden, under pain of excommunication, the reduction of negroes born free to slavery, and also the purchasing of those who were thus reduced. Practically negro slaves were bought and sold in the market, but public opinion, if it tolerated, never sanctioned it, and certainly never allowed *free* negroes to be so bought and sold. It condemned, in this country, as early as 1787, and in fact as early as 1776, the African slave trade, though that trade still continues, for there are always found in every age and in every country individuals who will brave public opinion and even religion itself in pursuit of gain. The colonies themselves, as is well known, had at an early day protested against the introduction of negro slaves, and the Constitution bears on its face ample evidence that public opinion condemned both the slave trade and negro slavery, and that the Convention that drew it up would have abolished both, if they could have done so without defeating the union of the several States under a single government, which was the principal end they had in view. The Constitution studiously avoids all recognition of slavery in terms, and nowhere marks the slightest distinction between free negroes and free white men. If it refers to negro slaves at all, it refers to them as 'persons held to service,' or to 'other persons,' or simply 'persons imported,' never as negroes, and in denominating them *persons*, it declares them to be human beings, men, and therefore that, under the law of nature, they stand on a footing of perfect equality with men of the white race."

"The court," added Dieffenbach, "was out in its law as well as in its facts. It assumes that in order to determine the true intent and meaning of the Constitution, it suffices to ascertain the true intent and meaning of the people in ordaining it. But the Constitution is not all conventional, and only a part, and that the least essential part, originates in the will of the people. The state, civil government, is instituted and exists for the purpose of maintaining justice, and repressing or redressing injustice; for, Cousin, the eminent French philosopher, well asserts, the state is founded on the idea of the just, and has for its mission the realization of justice in society. All acts against justice are acts against the very purpose and end of the state, and therefore unconstitutional, and null and void from the beginning. St. Augustine, and all ethical authorities, ancient or modern, maintain that laws against natural justice are violences rather than laws, and without force; and even Blackstone concedes that acts contrary to the law of nature are null and void. The law of nature, natural justice, is anterior to the convention, anterior to civil society, and is the fundamental law of the civil constitution, against which the convention or the political power has no right, no authority. It is integral in the constitution of the state, always presupposed, and is what may properly be called the non-conventional part of the Constitution. The prince, that is, in a popular state, the convention, is restricted in his powers by it, and whatever he attempts against it is unconstitutional and void, without the slightest legal force, since it is against the fundamental and inviolable law of the state, which binds alike the sovereign and the subject. In determining the law, in deciding the question of its constitutionality, the supreme court must consult this non-conventional part of the Constitution, even more than the conventional part. The law of nature limits the power of the sovereign. Neither the legislature nor the convention can perform any valid act against natural justice, and therefore the court which has cognizance of constitutional questions will and must treat not only every legislative enactment, but every provision, article or clause of the conventional constitution itself, that contradicts that justice, as *non avenu*."

"The Supreme Court, therefore," added Winslow, "can never, whatever the text of the written constitution, declare anything to be constitutional, and therefore law, that contravenes natural justice. It is not true, then, that the court has no power to go behind even the written or conventional constitution, and to enquire whether the law does or does not violate the law of nature, for the law of nature being the fundamental law of the state, that from which the state derives its being and the Convention all its power, is as much before the court or within its cognizance as the conventional constitution itself. The Supreme Court of every State for the State, the Supreme Court of the United States for the Union, is the supreme civil tribunal for settling the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the legislative acts which come before it. It entertains the plea to the constitutionality, and will declare every legislative act or so much thereof unconstitutional and void as it judges to be forbidden or not authorized by the Constitution. But no act is or can be constitutional that contradicts the natural law, because that law is an essential element of the Constitution, is itself the fundamental constitution of every state, by the very fact that the state is a state, not a mob or a despotism."

"The court," explained Father John, "judges of the justice of the law, that is, whether it is or is not forbidden by the natural law, but it does not judge of the policy or impolicy, expediency or inexpediency of the law, for that belongs primarily to the political, and secondarily, to the legislative power."

"The judges," rejoined O'Flanagan, "are civil officers, created by civil society, and hold their office from the prince, or, as we say in this country, from the people. They are subordinate to the sovereign, and are bound to ascertain, declare, and apply to the case before them the will of the sovereign people, as expressed by them in the Constitution and the laws made in accordance therewith. They may judge whether the legislative enactment under which the case before them is brought, does or does not conform to that will so expressed, but they cannot go behind that will itself, or judge the acts of the convention, under pretext of judging whether the law is constitutional or not. The highest conceivable civil tribunal is the convention or the people themselves, and their judgment in convention, of what is or is not in accordance with the law of nature, is supreme and final for the civil court. It would be absurd to pretend that the judges have authority to sit in judgment on the will that creates them, and to set aside as void the very act from which they derive all their power."

"If the maxim of the old Roman jurist, *Quod placuit principi, legis habet vigorem*, be accepted, Mr. O'Flanagan is certainly right," replied Dieffenbach. "His principle is unquestionably that adopted by Mr. Chief Justice Taney, and by the leaders of the Democratic party, since the time of General Jackson, who indroduced and sanctioned the doctrine that each department of the government interprets the Constitution for itself. The courts are created by the convention or the people, and the judges are directly or indirectly appointed by them, and officiate in their name; but, the courts are created courts of justice, and the judges are elected or appointed to administer justice, and, therefore, derive their power from the people only so far as the justice they are to administer is created by the people and dependent on their will. They are judges of the law; they decide sovereignly in the civil order what is the law, as well as apply the law to the particular case before them. The will of the people or the convention is law within the limits of the natural or the moral law, but is null and void as unjust, as a violence, the moment it passes beyond those limits. Whether their will does or does not pass beyond those limits, is not a political or a legislative, but a judicial question, and its decision belongs not to the convention, the supreme political power, nor to the legislature, but to the supreme judiciary. This is implied in that division of the powers of government into separate departments, so essential in the judgment of the fathers of the American republic to the existence and maintenance of freedom. The supreme judiciary is not merely a branch of the executive department, nor are the judges elected or appointed simply to carry out the will of the sovereign, whether the sovereign be the king or emperor, the nobility, or the people in convention, but to restrain even that will itself within the limits of the moral or natural law. Mr. O'Flanagan's reasoning is at war with rational liberty; it involves the principle of civil despotism, makes the people absolute sovereign, and assumes that justice and injustice, right and wrong, are simply conventional."

"But, I have simply stated the democratic principle, which I understand to be adopted as law by American people," replied O'Flanagan; "I am not responsible for that principle."

"The democratic principle, as understood by European Democrats, Jacobins, Red Republicans, and Revolutionists, who only transfer the absolute power of the state from the monarch to the convention or the people," replied Father John, "Mr. O'Flanagan indeed adopts or states, but not the democratic principle as it has been hitherto understood by the great body of the American people. In the sense of that principle, the American government, whether State or Federal, is not, and was never intended to be democratic, for it was intended by its framers to be, in principle and in practice, a free government, a government compatible with the maintenance of justice, and the natural rights of man."

"When the political, legislative, executive, and judicial powers of government," remarked Dieffenbach, "are united in the same hands, there may be despotism, but there is no state, no recognition, at least no guaranty, of freedom, no protection of natural rights. The glory of the American government is not in its democratic features, but in its wise and just division of the powers of government into distinct departments, a division which has its reason in the very nature of government. With you the powers of government are distributed into four departments, the political, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The political power is in the convention; the legislative power is vested in the legislative assemblies, subject in some instances to a conditioned veto by the chief executive officer; the executive power for the Union is vested in the president; in the several States in the governor alone, or in the governor and council; the judicial power is vested in the supreme court. The executive executes the law as declared and applied by judiciary, and can execute it only as so declared and applied. The legislative power may enact any law it pleases, authorized by the Constitution, or in the State governments, not forbidden by it. The political power or convention may authorize or forbid, through the Constitution, what it pleases, not in contravention of natural justice, or what in this country is called the natural rights of man. The judiciary decides whether the political as well as the legislative power transcends the limits of natural justice, and declares void the acts of either, when it judges that it does."

"Therefore," added Father John, "the judicial is the more important department of government, as being that which restrains arbitrary and unjust power, and protects the freedom, the rights of the subject or citizen. The judiciary protects the rights of the citizen in the face of the political sovereign as well as in the face of the legislature, the executive, or his fellow-citizens or subjects. The office of judge is, therefore, the most essential, the most vital, and the most dignified in the state. So long as the judiciary remains incorrupt and independent, so long as it firmly insists on its rights and fearlessly performs its duties, though there may be political blunders, though there may be many impolitic laws, and many foolish legislative enactments, there can be no gross oppression, for substantial justice will be affirmed and injustice repressed. It is deeply to be deplored, that the high dignity and vital importance of the judiciary have, in a measure, been lost sight of in late years by the public, in consequence of the tendency, insanely encouraged, to exalt unduly the political power. The gravest dangers threaten us in consequence of unwearied efforts on the part of political leaders and demagogues to render the political power absolute. The judge has come to be looked upon as a mere executive officer, whose offi-

cial duty is simply to declare and apply to the case before the court the will of the political power, or the sovereign people; and he is regarded, even by honest and intelligent men, as transcending his powers, as abusing his office, if he attempts by his decisions to confine the will or pleasure of the political power within the limits of justice. There have been for several years strong and even successful movements throughout nearly all the States of the Union to subject the judges immediately to the political power, to bring them immediately under the influence of public opinion; and, the judges themselves, as they lose their independent position, are beginning to lose sight of their high and solemn functions, and to regard it as their duty simply to give effect to public sentiment, which is, practically, the popular opinion, prejudice, or caprice of the time and place. It was avowedly to render the judges immediately responsible to popular opinion, that the radicals, who have inflicted so many irreparable evils upon our American community, demanded and have introduced into most of the States the constitutional clauses, which render the judges elective by popular suffrage, elective for a brief term of years, and re-eligible. These changes destroy the independence of the judiciary, and reintroduce the terrible evil from which our English ancestors struggled so hard to free themselves, and which was one of the causes of the American revolution itself—that of making the judges dependent on the good will of the sovereign, and the mere instruments of his pleasure. They have worked an almost entire revolution in the judiciary, and prepared our republic to become a popular or a democratic absolutism, in which the people, that is, party, that is, again, the demagogues, govern, without any legal or practical restraint on their irresponsible will."

(To be concluded in our next.)

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.

The thirteenth annual commencement of this admirable literary institution was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., under a canvas tent on the spacious and beautiful lawn fronting the College.

Opposite the platform were seated Archbishop Hughes, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Loughlin of Brooklyn, the Very Rev. Father Starrs, V.G., Dr. O. A. Brownson, Dr. Ives, the Rev. Drs. Pise, Schneller, Cassidy, J. W. Woolworth, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Regents, Albany; the Rev. Wm. Murphy, S.J.; the Rev. R. J. Tellier, President of the College; the Rev. M. Driscoll, President of St. Francis Xavier's; the Rev. Messrs. Lynch, Conron, Bovce, Brennan, McInerny, Graves, Hudon, Dorcet, McCarthy, Donovan of Dublin, the Hons. John Kelly and J. B. Haskin, Members of Congress, &c.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the exercises opened with a discourse on "Patriotism," which was delivered in a pathetic and eloquent manner by Mr. G. B. Kenny of Halifax, son of the President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. He depicted the noble career which lay open to the patriot of whatever country. His performance was greeted with the hearty plaudits of the audience.

Next followed an essay on "Enterprise," by Mr. G. A. Fitzpatrick of Brooklyn, which was also well received.

"The Warnings of History" was delivered by Mr. F. J. Freel of Gowanus, Long Island, with much ability and judgment.

A well digested and decidedly superior "Valedictory," delivered with a nice regard to the management of the voice, constituted the last item on the programme, after which Dr. O. A. Brownson, who was introduced to the audience by the President, the Rev. Mr. Tellier, ascended the platform to deliver the address to the graduates, which Mr. Dodge would have done but for illness.

DR. BROWNSON'S SPEECH.

Dr. Brownson was greeted with vociferous applause. He said that it was equally a disappointment to the audience and to himself that he was to address them on that occasion. They had chosen an orator for the occasion—one to whom they would have listened with pleasure and instruction—one whom he himself had hoped to be able to hear, for he was sure that he had much rather be a listener to him than a speaker there. He came not with any expectation of addressing them, and though he was not "exactly unaccustomed to public speaking," yet he did not expect to speak on that occasion, and therefore they would be obliged to accept such remarks as he could make after about five minutes' notice to collect his thoughts. He wished to say that he had listened to the speeches which had been made by the orators of the day with great pleasure. He had been both edified and instructed. He had observed marks of genius, intellect and culture which gave him hope, not only of the young gentlemen themselves, but of the community in which they were to live. They were not supposed to have attained their maturity, yet the speeches to which he, in common with others, had listened that day would have done honor to men of maturer minds, and maturer intellects, and longer experience in life. That day to them, he need not say, was a great day. That day they closed their academic studies, but that day they did not close their career. They were only now entering on that career. The education they received in college was nothing more than the beginning, and its main object was not to supply all they wanted, but to teach them how to learn and how to study with profit and advantage in after life. One thought only could he take up at this time, and it was this, that the object of their parents in sending the students to college to receive education, the object of their professors, was not to fit them alone, as individuals, for leading a life of ease, or for a peaceable, dignified life, for their own enjoyment. They were educated, not for themselves alone, but for the public, for the community in which they lived, and for the Church to which they belonged. Literature, however commendable it may be, however important, was never an end. Science, learning, mental culture, however extensive, however perfect, were never to be regarded as more than a means to an end. Our life had not its aim here, and we were not living for ourselves. Whatever we did, whatever our career in life, there was an aim beyond that to which all human attainments were to be made subservient. The great aim of young men living in a literary institution, especially of Catholic young men in a country like this, should be to insure the salvation of their souls, and they would make a mark on their age and country. No matter how lowly a young man might estimate himself, he was capable, by the exercise of a strong will, of making his mark. For, though genius was born with man—not acquired—yet the element of genius, with its elemental fire, belonged to every heart and every soul, and any one who would but use the right means, —who would but study perseveringly, strive willingly—would arrive at that end. They were capable of making their mark, and it depended on them whether they would do so or not. It depended on their perseverance and energy whether their characters would end on that day, or whether they would begin to bring out qualities which were glorious and useful to the community. In this country, every young gentleman graduating in a Catholic institution had a great and glorious mission before him. A few years ago, when he had the honor of addressing them from that spot, he spoke of the advantages and encouragements there were for young Catholic students. He would now say a word on their difficulties. There was perhaps no country in the world where it was so hard for genius or talent to make itself felt as in a Democratic country, for Democrats had a tendency to bring everything down to a common level. It depended on universal suffrage, which only asked a certain degree of intelligence, and a certain degree of information, and with that Democracy was satisfied. It was none too high, none too low. Raised too high above the common level, it inspired jealousy. Again, the Catholic who strove in this country, wishing to exert his influence on the literature of this country as a Catholic, if he spoke as a Catholic ought, would not be listened to; those who were outside of his church would not read him, and therefore he had that greatest discouragement to the young man wishing to become a graduate. Let him speak with wisdom and philosophy equal to that of Plato and Aristotle, let him sing as Homer had sung, and yet he had no audience. His voice would reach no echo. Those were discouragements which they all would meet with if they undertook the mission for which they had been fitted. But let them not be discouraged, for it was only in the struggle that weakness was born. It was only by grappling with difficulties, overcoming them and trampling them under foot, that we learned. The stronger the difficulty the stronger should be our energy and our hearts; the louder our voices if the people were deaf. If they were deaf let them speak—speak so that even the deaf could hear them. Yes, let them grapple with difficulties on every side. It was only by encountering them and subduing them that he (the speaker) possessed what little strength God gave him. It was precisely in a country like this that it was necessary that young men should study. They were too apt to listen to popular opinion, and they saw in this country that what the majority did was all right. Then there were the politics of the age. Well, that was all right, too. But, as regarded the soul, the heart, the mind, and eternal principles, away with votes—never count them. Humanity and magnanimity were never in contradiction. Let them be all they may be from principle—and it was only by being firm to principle that they could serve their country in those times when sickly public opinion took the place of justice, and popularity was considered the measure of true worth. Then, let them stand alone before the world—face it alone, if it needs be, only let them be sure to do what was right. Let them attack it through the inviolable teacher, and adhere to that principle in prosperity and adversity, in good report or in evil report, in life or in death, and they would have made their mark upon the age, and have accomplished the object for which they received their education.

At the conclusion of Dr. Brownson's remarks, the conferring of degrees, premiums and promotions took place.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen: Henry H. Dodge, New York; H. F. Smyth, Boston; G. Smith, New Jersey; and Michael Mullany of Elphin, Ireland.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on John D. Murphy, New York; Francis J. Freel, Gowanus, L.I.; Geo. B. Kenny, Halifax, N.S.; Geo. Fitzpatrick, Brooklyn; T. J. McCahill, New York; Thos. O'Hara, Binghamton, New York.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S SPEECH.

The Archbishop next rose to address the audience, who received him in a very flattering manner. He said he thought he could congratulate the ladies and gentlemen present, as he did himself, on the fact that the few words worth uttering which he thought he had in his mind, had been expressed already much better than he could express them, and especially in the admirable address to the graduates. He had listened with delight to the specimens of of oratory that had been before them. Those original compositions—the sentiments and ideas —were worthy of maturer years and more experienced minds. In them patriotism and enterprise, and other eminent qualities, had been alluded to in appropriate language. Statesmen might philosophize; but there were few, and there would be always few, men whom history took for her own, and recorded on her immortal page. There were men who caught the eye of their cotemporaries and of posterity, but they were always few. They got that distinction from the mass, and it would be unkind and unjust to ascribe to that alone the merit by which civilization and religion and science were transmitted through the world. While he listened to the remarks of those young gentlemen, a thought passed through his mind. He could not but admire the economy of Divine Providence in arranging that commerce of charity and humanity by which those who had just entered upon life were linked with those who were passing from the stage, and became the heirs of their knowledge. He said there was an admirable and beautiful economy filtered—if he might so speak—through science and religion. Now, he said, though they were not conspicuous, the men who, from the love of God and their fellow-creatures, devoted themselves to the toilsome occupation of teaching those young men, were the great man of the age. Those were the men who showed, as it were, their own kindness in their fruits, and the produce of future time and ages—those who would adorn their country and benefit their race. There are classes that devote themselves to teaching for gain; but he did not believe that any human recompense was sufficient for the labor and attention of a conscientious and devoted teacher. He did not value knowledge as mere knowledge. The world was overflowing with what was called knowledge, and a very large portion of it was trash, not worth throwing away. Education, in his opinion, was, as had been well and eloquently said, the science of conquering knowledge. Every man who loved his country and loved her rights, and the common Saviour of all, should feel the deepest interest in the cause of Education—not of education which partook of Pagan science, but of true education which made the man. To their parents it was a wise dispensation of the Almighty Providence that he had inspired men to devote their whole lives to the teaching of their children.

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT.

The annual commencement of this thriving and useful Catholic educational institution took place on the foundation, at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, 15th inst., the exercises continuing until long after noon. This is another of those institutions which have been so greatly improved by the untiring zeal and industry of the humble and devoted Sisters of Charity, and the examination of Thursday could not but reflect the highest honor upon them for their philanthropic efforts for the advancement of the cause of female secular and religious education.

The exercises took place in the study hall, and before the proceedings had begun the apartment was crowded to its utmost capacity with the friends of the pupils as well as with strangers.

Among those on the platform we observed the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, the Very Rev. Father Starrs, Vicar General; Revs. Messrs. Schneller, Moran, Quinn, M'Closkey, Morrough, Brennan, McCarthy, McLean and others. L. Silliman, Ives, LL.D., was also present.

The music was under the control and direction of Monsieur George Gaspard, a very able and efficient performer on the pianoforte, who is also the music master of the establishment, as well as of some other Catholic seminaries.

The exercises began with a grand piano chorus by Rossini, followed by a "Coquettine de Croisez," which were executed by five young ladies, under the direction of Mr. Gaspard. Each piece was delightfully sung—some of the young ladies evincing a depth and power of voice that might be envied by more public singers. They were rewarded with warm and continuous applause for the beautiful style in which their task was executed.

At the termination of this first part of the exercises, the coronation of the victors took place, the first class being honored with crowns of white roses, and the second with coronets of green leaves.

Several other pieces were executed, both vocal and instrumental, after which there was a distribution of prizes.

The two selections for the harp—"The Last Rose of Summer" and "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls," were most credibly performed. The piano accompaniment was unexceptionable.

Two other distributions took place, and the prizes were very fairly and generously awarded.

As soon as the exercises were nearly brought to a close, Miss Kavanagh, one of the pupils, advanced, with two of her companions, and presented fresh bunches of flowers to the Archbishop and Vicar General, following the presentation with a very admirable address, in French, which was received with perfect attention by the whole audience. She spoke of the simplicity of which the flowers were the just type; but that though the offering was small, it came from the hearts of those whose spirits were grateful for the blessings which had been conferred on them in that institution, as they had learned the way to heaven.

The address was followed by loud applause, after which Archbishop Hughes rose and said:

My dear children, it must be a great comfort to you to know that on days like this, which come but once a year, you are the means of making many hearts as happy as your own. You are always surrounded by friends whose affections are centered in you; and your parents and kindred, and even those who are not so nearly related to you, must be pleased at this undoubted evidence of your success. It has been my happiness for a considerable number of years to be a witness of your exhibitions; and it seems to me now that the same faces and the same dresses are always before me. But still I know that those who were young have already entered upon the active duties of life to which, in the providence of God, they have been called; but nevertheless, wherever they go, they must bear with them the evidence of the usefulness of this house. You are every day advancing in years; and year by year you leave behind the tender scenes of childhood, and advance towards those duties which await you in life. When, therefore, we become witnesses of scenes like this presented to-day, we look upon them as the evidence—the earnest—of your conduct for the future. We are all proud of you. I say it without intending to excite pride or vanity. The ladies and gentlemen now present, and even the Sisters of Charity, whose profession is that of profound humility, I would not say that even they were not a little proud of the exhibition you have made to-day. I do not call it pride—it is humility; because they may be allowed to feel some degree of satisfaction in seeing such good fruit resulting from their devoted and constant attention. There is another subject which is full of consolation to the minds and hearts of those who look beyond the present. That is, the consolation that there is an institution so guarded around and about by the influence of religion, and supported by those who are devoted to the work of God; that parents, whose duty it is to cherish the principles of virtue and of purity in the hearts of their daughters, can safely place them in a community like this without fear of contamination. If there ever was a time when the force and power of religion was telling with an awful rebound it is at the present time. Those who are conversant with the scandals of newspapers can cite examples, both in Europe and in our own country, where statements have been made concerning schools that have caused the breaking of the heart in many a family circle. But there is nothing of the kind in this place. Whatever in the providence of God can be done for you, to govern you by the influence of religion and reason, have been done. And now as many of you are about to retire from these peaceful shades, you must not suppose that you are emancipated because you are no longer under the supervision and the eyes of your teachers. (Cheers.) Your time of rising and of retiring, and all the duties you have learned here, must or ought to continue. The restraint here is gentle, though there must be some restraint. It is most valuable to a young lady to know how to control the sentiment of the heart when it is not right—to correct a hasty temper and other improprieties. You are not to launch into the world with a heart unformed, forgetful of early training; for though you have not been prisoners here, you must know that you have been kept under that control which is benficial to you. Therefore be cautious, and do not allow yourselves to rush headlong into the world; but by observing the lessons you learn here, wherever you may be, you will be a living recommendation of the school, as well as a blessing to your families and to society. I may add, dear children, that none of your exhibitions ever exceeded this day's; and I have some hope that when another year shall evolve, your exercises will be witnessed upon the banks of the noble Hudson—in a region bare and rugged if you will—but beautiful and romantic, where the echoes of its mountains and its valleys shall be awakened to sweet music such as never has been heard in them before.

The Archbishop then remarked that there were many ancient phrases among the inhabitants of the Western country, and among them was one called to "scare up." The expression was only used by the Indian or the hunter to mean that they "caught up" a thing, such as bait for fish or game. As yet those magnificent pallisades of New Jersey had only been "scared up" by the wild whoop of the Indian or the barbarous scream of the steam engine; but the day was coming when through its glades would resound the sweet and sacred music of Mount St. Vincent's, which its pupils know so well how to sing.

An accident resulting in the death of five females occurred at the foot of 86th street, North River, on Friday last. The girls went to bathe and after going into the water joined hands and then ventured in beyond their depth. Being unable to extricate themselves they were borne away by the current. The bodies have not been recovered.

A good carpet is one of those things deemed indispensable in almost every family, and it is often difficult to learn just where a reliable and desirable article—price and quality considered—can be found. We are tolerably well acquainted with carpet stores, and cheerfully commend our friends to Mr. Donnelly, 98 Bowery, N. Y. He has a beautiful store, a fresh and well assorted stock, and is disposed to sell on fair terms; indeed, his experience and business facilities enable him to compete successfully with any other house. Call and see him when you want a good carpet. ap10 1y

NEW YORK MARKETS.

ASHES—The sales embraced about 75 bbls., including pots at 6c., and pearls at 6½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—The markets was heavy and closed with the turn of the market in favor of the purchaser. The advance in freights tended to check the demand for export. The sales embraced about 8,000@9,000 bbls.

COFFEE—A public sale took place of 3 700 bags Rio, (common grades) at 9½@11½c., average 10c.; and 1,160 do., to the trade, at 9½@11½c.; 100 bags Java, do., at 9c.; 2,200 do., Laguayra, at 11½@11¾c., and 700 do., Maracaibo, at p. t.

COTTON—The sales embraced about 2,500@3.000 bales, closing at about ⅛c. better. We quote middling uplands at 12½c., and New Orleans do. at 13c.

HIDES—The receipts have been very limited and sales very light. The trade are not willing to operate for the fall trade unless holders make a concession, which they are unwilling to do, thinking that prices will rule higher in the fall. The sales have been 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, at 25c., six months; 800 do., do., at 25½c., six months; 700 dry Orinoco, at p. t.; 1,400 dry California, at 21½c., eight months; and 1,600 Texas, at 17@18c., six months.

LEATHER—The inquiry is very light. Holders are not willing to submit to any concession, and the stock has increased to 117,000 sides hemlock. The receipts were 49,900 hemlock, and 5.000 oak; sales 47,700 hemlock, 4,600 oak; stock, 117,200 hemlock, 22 800 oak.

RICE—Sales of 400 to 500 casks were reported at 3@3⅜c.

SUGARS were firmer and more active. The sales embraced about 3,500 hhds., chiefly Cuba muscovado., at 6@7⅛c. Some lots Porto Rico at 7@8½c. and about 450 do. malado at 5@5½c., and 30 boxes at 6¾c.

WHISKEY—The market was more buoyant, and the sales embraced about 500 to 600 bbls. at 24c.

WOOL—The demand since our last statement has been to a moderate extent, chiefly of American wools. Foreign is very quiet, and the sales not important. There have been large sales of fleeces in the country, and the excitement in the Western States has run up prices from the beginning of the season for clipping, 3@4c. ₱ lb. The arrivals of new wool have been moderate, owing to the lateness of the season for shearing.

The Maid of Kildare.

Poetry by W. H. BELLAMY, Esq. Music composed by A. LEE.

Andante quasi Allegro.

PIANO FORTE.

Oh! the Maid of Kil - dare she is young and she's fair And her lo - vers are ra - ving a - - bout her, Yet not

one will she bless tho' so ma - ny pro - fess, And vow there's no liv - ing with - out her, Oh! her

Ritard. Tempo. 1o.

brow's like the dawn, Her step like the Fawn, With her beauty there's nought can com - pare Oh! the

Dolce.

work that she makes And the hearts that she breaks, This beau - ti - ful Maid of Kil - dare Oh! the

Ad lib.

work that she makes And the hearts that she breaks, This beau - ti - ful Maid of Kil - dare.

But time will run on and her youth will be gone
And her beauty bewither'd and blighted
And some of these days,
Mid so many delays
She'll find herself lonely and slighted.
Now her lips are red rose,

And where ever she goes
With her beauty there's none can compare,
Oh! her eyes are so bright you'd be dreaming all night
Of this beautiful Maid of Kildare,
Oh! her eyes, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 51 Chambers Street.

THIS Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a safe place of deposit for their funds, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy—neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors and will be divided amongst them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums of $500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.

Bank open to receive Deposits, daily, from 10, A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7, P. M.

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JOHN McMENOMY, 2d Vice-President, 156 Bowery
TERENCE DONNELLY, Treasurer, 85 Liberty st.
LOUIS B. BINSSE, Secretary, 38 Vesey street.

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Charles O'Connor,	Cornelius H. Sheehan,
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PETER CRERAN, Accountant.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

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Office, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland; and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight on any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written directions to whom, and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and substantial information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage, committed on emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, President

ROBT. J. DILLON,)
HUGH KELLY, } Vice-Presidents.
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mar6 tf

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Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

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No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

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INDIAN EMPIRE will leave New York, Friday, July 23.

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BROOKLYN, April 29th, 1858.

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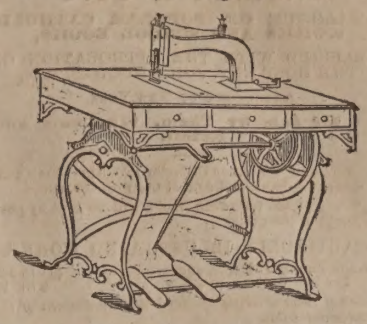

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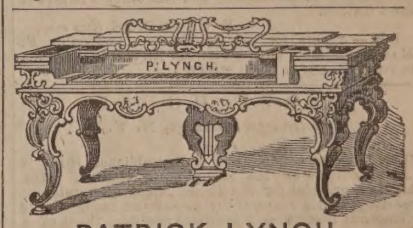

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